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WASHINGTON.

SPEAKER KERR.

PROSPECTS OF A PROLONGED ABSENCE ON ACCOUNT OF FAILING HEALTH—RANDALL OR BLACKBURN AS THE POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Speaker Kerr has telegraphed that he will return to Washington on Monday. His return will end the temporary Speakership of Mr. Cox. The belief is current that he cannot possibly continue to perform the labors of his office through the session. One of the reports in circulation is that Dr. Hammond has written Mr. Kerr a letter advising that he must leave the business of Congress and go South. This report is, however, denied by Mr. Kerr's son. In case Mr. Kerr should go away again, Mr. Randall will come forward as a candidate for Speaker, and he is said to be confident of his election. This would leave Mr. Holman Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and with his method of doing business Congress would not be able to appropriate money fast enough to keep the departments in operation even when they have been reduced as much as Mr. Holman himself could desire. Mr. Randall will meet a strong opposition, particularly from the friends of Mr. Blackburn, who seems by far the best qualified of any man on the Democratic side of the House for the position of Speaker. The only objections urged against him are that he is a new member and was in the Confedrate service. But it is said on the other hand that if a good speaker can be found among the new members it would be much better for the Democrats, who need all their experienced men on the floor to oppose the strong men among the Republicans. The fact of Mr. Blackburn having been a Confederate will only be urged against him in this House as a means of electing some other candidate. If the opposition to Mr. Randall, instead of scattering among various persons, should concentrate on Mr. Blackburn he would probably be elected. Otherwise, Mr. Randall seems to hold the leading position.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DELEGATES FROM VARIOUS CITIES WAITING ON THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO INFLUENCE THE CHOICE OF PLACE—MR. SCHELL'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A large number of Democratic magnates from all parts of the country have already arrived to participate in the arrangements for the Democratic Convention. Two-thirds of the members of the Executive Committee are in town. Several large cities are represented by self-constituted delegations seeking to influence the adoption of their respective cities. St. Louis has the strongest delegation here, and it came believing there would be little difficulty in securing the convention. It began the work several months ago, and had seen nearly every member of the committee, and claimed that enough of them were pledged to St. Louis to make its selection certain. They find, however, great opposition. Louisville and Cincinnati have large delegations working hard. Chicago is as yet making very little show of its strength, but quite likely may capture the convention in the strife between the other three points, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville. There is a strong sentiment found in the committee favoring Chicago. The Thurman men are said to be quietly opposing Cincinnati, because they fear the influence of the *Enquirer*, which is hostile to their candidate. Cleveland would be much thought of if it had hotel accommodations and a large hall. As it is, Chicago is strong as a second choice and a compromise between the conflicting interests. Mr. Schell said to-night that no Eastern city stood any chance whatever for the convention, and that it would undoubtedly go to one of the four cities named above. He thinks also that the convention will be held very soon after the Republican Convention—not more than two or three weeks later at furthest. He added, however, that there was an element in the party that wanted it put off to six weeks after the Republican Convention, but he did not think that proposition would be accepted.

THE RECORD OF THE HOUSE.

A SESSION OF DELAYS BY A DEMOCRATIC BODY—OUT OF TWO THOUSAND BILLS INTRODUCED IN ELEVEN WEEKS EIGHT HAVE BECOME LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The meeting of Congress was eleven weeks ago to-morrow. In two weeks more the date will come when the last session of Congress ended. All the appropriations were made and every action of Congress necessary to the regular and continuous operation of the Government had been taken. Some of the most useful investigations ever made in Congress had been conducted to the satisfaction of the people. A large amount of really important work was accomplished, though it was the short session, when little more is expected than the passage of the Appropriation bills. This year, in eleven weeks, only eight bills of small importance have become laws. One bill the President has vetoed. About seventy bills have passed the House, the greater number being Pension bills, or bills of a private nature. It ought not to be omitted as part of the record of the House that upward of twenty-one hundred bills have been introduced. It is an indisputable fact that the work during the whole of this session has been less than has always heretofore been accomplished before the holiday recess. The House has nothing before it for action. The committees are preparing no work. It is not within the recollection of members that the list of committees has been called through for reports three times in one session. In the first days of a session, before the committees are fairly organized, the list has been called twice. But on the third call, so much business has been presented by those first on the list, that the last committees to be called have not even had the opportunity to report their measures to the House. Last Winter, for instance, the Committee on the Pacific Railroad could not report Tom Scott's subsidy to the House, and he was compelled to depend upon the chances of a two-thirds vote to secure a consideration of his bill. When needing two-thirds, however, he received much less than a majority. This session the entire list of committees has been eight or ten times called through, and only a few of them have suggested any subjects for legislation. The Committee on Ways and Means meets twice a week, but has done nothing that might not have been finished in two working meetings. The last day for the meeting there was not a quorum present. The Committee on Appropriations seems to be hard at work, but not one of the important bills has been introduced, and the Legislative bill is not likely to be brought in for at least another week. Meanwhile the delay cannot be charged in any degree to the Republican minority. They have not yet had an opportunity to oppose or obstruct anything. The responsibility is plainly upon the majority, and the delay is due to inexperience and inefficiency, not to use words of harsher import. If the Republicans should decline to interfere in any way in the business of legislation and give the majority full sway, the Appropriation bills would hardly be finished before the end of the fiscal year.

AN INDIAN WAR ANTICIPATED.

REPORT THAT THE MINING CAMP AT THE BLACK HILLS IS TO BE ATTACKED—THE MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—An Indian war, the dimensions of which are entirely a matter of speculation, seems to be near at hand. Reports come from the West, with much reiteration, that Sitting Bull of the North is behaving in a very unhandsome manner, and some suggestions are made that the mining camp in the Black Hills is to be attacked by his warriors. Sitting Bull of the North is not the Indian of the same name to whom President Grant last Summer made a present of a rifle. The latter is a peaceable Indian, who is very proud of the weapon he carries, and is immensely fond of showing it and explaining that it is the gift of the Great Father. Sitting Bull of the North is a young and hostile Chief, and has caused the white inhabitants within a few hundred miles of him considerable uneasiness.

Gen. Custer is understood to have with him six companies of the Seventh Cavalry, and Gen. Crook five companies of the Third Cavalry. Custer starts west from Fort Lincoln on the 25th inst., and Crook has already started from Fort Laramie, and will go north. They will join their forces and attack Sitting Bull in the Powder River country, which is west of the Black Hills, and about one hundred and fifty miles east of the Big Horn Mountains. Sitting Bull is supposed to have with him from six hundred to one thousand warriors, and if the cavalry force is found not to be sufficient for the attack reinforcements of infantry will be taken from other forts.

A "GREAT EAGLE" GOLD COIN.

SINGULAR PROPOSITION MADE BY A MEMBER FROM CALIFORNIA—A BILL TO ENCOURAGE THE MANUFACTURE OF BASE MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Wigginton, of California, has a bill before the House which provides for the coining of a "great eagle." This is the Centennial year, and, in view of the immensity of the coin, it is surprising that Mr. Wigginton should have neglected to call it the "spread eagle." This coin is to be of the value of $50, and will weigh 1,290 grains. At least, that will be its weight if Congress authorizes any such magnificence. Reduced to the weight used in every-day transactions, 1,290 grains is equal to two and seven-tenths ounces. Six of these coins would weigh almost exactly one pound. It is manifest that this small coin would be exceedingly convenient to the people of California, where there are so many men worth, as every rich man on the Pacific coast is said to be, "fifty millions of dollars." A vest pocket full of the "great eagles" would save one of these men a vast deal of counting of small coins in the transactions of daily life. There is, unfortunately, one serious objection to this otherwise laudable and convenient coin. It is not, as one might suppose, that the legislation authorizing it would be clearly sectional in character, owing to the fact that few people in the East would commonly carry about with them gold coins weighing six to the pound. This is a trivial consideration. The unlucky fact is that such a coin would be a greater boon to evil-minded persons who might desire to debase the money of the people for their own gain than to the fifty millionaires. The "great eagle" must be so large and thick that there would be but the slightest difficulty in boring into its edge and abstracting from $7 to $10 worth of gold, and then filling the space with a platinum alloy of the same specific gravity. The remilling of the edge afterward presents no difficulty, and the coin so tampered with defies detection. This is a well-known method of debasing coins, and, in the experience of all nations, a coin larger than our half eagle is not absolutely safe from suspicion. Indeed, if some of the double eagles which are to be found on the Pacific coast were to be melted down, there is ground to fear they would not be found more valuable than the despised greenback of the same face value. Mr. Kelly's 3-65 bond scheme is not a more certain plan for reducing the value of the dollar than Mr. Wigginton's design for the casting of a "great eagle."

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES—ARMY OFFICERS AND THE CENTENNIAL—THE TROUBLES CREATED BY MR. COX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs held a meeting Friday to consider further the nomination of Col. W. P. Ross as Chief of the Cherokees and five other adjacent tribes of Indians. There was no decisive action, but it is understood there will be nearly, if not quite, a unanimous report against his confirmation. The committee, it is said, will hold that he is not eligible to the position of Indian Agent, because he is not a citizen of the United States. The merits of the controversy between himself and the factions in the country over which he presides as Chief will not be gone into. This case has excited some feeling among Western people interested in the control of the Indians, and it will determine the question of the right of Indians to serve as Indian Agents.

Gen. Banning, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail, in connection with the Centennial Exposition, such officers of the Army as, in his judgment, are best fitted for the duty and can be spared from their commands without detriment to the service. This detail is not to exceed one officer to each State from which such officer was originally appointed to the Army, and no officer can be detailed unless he has served ten years in the Army and one in the field.

The trouble in regard to the election of Mr. Cox as Speaker pro tem., last Thursday, arose from the ex-Confederate members of the House, who desired Mr. Blackburn. This gentleman, besides being a good presiding officer, is an ex-Confederate, and by his prowess on that side in the war endeared himself to the Confederate heart. Very great efforts were required to repress an outbreak, and the talk since the election has been even stronger than before. The sentiments of the people who desired Mr. Blackburn's election were probably well expressed by one member from the South, who inquired very excitedly of another whether the time was ever coming when an ex-Confederate could hold an office in the Democratic Party.

A curious case of delivering one speech in the House and printing another in the *Record* occurred on Thursday last. When Mr. Cox was chosen Speaker he made a very brief inaugural address, as it might be called, returning his thanks for the honor of the election. After the proceedings in the House had begun, he wrote out a speech that he wished he had made, and gave it to the reporters to be used in the place of their notes. The same speech was given to the Associated Press, with directions to cut out from the regular dispatch the report of the remarks which he really did make. It happens, however, that in all the afternoon papers the address which Mr. Cox really made is printed, being given in the third person instead of verbatim, and in the morning papers is the *post facto* speech which he wrote after taking the chair. Some of the papers, including the *Morning Chronicle* of this city, print both speeches together. The remarks that he wrote out afterwards are, of course, those that are printed in the *Record*. This is a matter of very little consequence, but shows the manner in which the *Congressional Record* is made up.

A bill is pending before the House Committee on the Judiciary to create a lien in favor of material-men and others for supplies, materials, and repairs furnished to a vessel in her home port, and to make the laws upon that subject uniform throughout the United States. It provides that those who furnish supplies, materials, or make repairs to ships, steam-boats, or other vessels in their home port, shall have a lien on such vessels for the amount due them of the same character and subject to the same rules, restrictions, and limitations as now exist by the General Admiralty law in favor of the same class of creditors for similar claims against foreign vessels.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations will report the Military Academy Appropriation bill to the Senate to-morrow. The appropriation for the maintenance of a band has been restored, and this is the most important of the amendments made by the Senate Committee. The aggregate amount appropriated for the Academy is not materially changed by the Senate committee's amendments.

Mr. Randall estimates that the aggregate amount appropriated by the Legislative bill, when reported, will be about fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars. Last year the amount appropriated was nearly nineteen millions. It is probable that the bill will be increased before it finally passes the House.

WAR SPECULATIONS IN COTTON.

VARIED NATIONALITY OF A BANKRUPT OPERATOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday decided the case of Phelps vs. McDonald. The latter, it appears, during the war went South on the heels of the Federal Army, and, wherever he could, bought cotton, until he had accumulated vast quantities at certain points in the South. In the enforced countermarches of the Army this cotton was destroyed by the Federal troops. McDonald, after the war, was bankrupt, and filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Southern District of Ohio for a discharge, and, as an accompaniment to his petition, he swore that his assets were worthless, and a discharge was therefore granted. After his discharge McDonald, through a middleman named White, bought up his assets in bankruptcy for $20. He thereupon claimed to be a British subject, and filed his claim for cotton destroyed before the Court of Alabama Claims, and was allowed $193,000. McDonald's creditors, before his discharge in bankruptcy, among whom was Phelps, filed a bill in equity for a Receiver and distribution, &c. The English Government placed the amount in the power of the court to await its decision. Judge Wylie, for the majority of the court, decided that he had no power over the fund, and even if he had, the discharge of McDonald as a bankrupt gave the latter the sole right to the sum awarded. Chief Justice Cartter dissented, saying in effect that, while it was true that the fund was a British fund, and under ordinary circumstances the court would have no control over it, yet when the action of the British authorities placed this fund in the power of the equity court it had the right to deal with it according to the equities of McDonald's creditors. There was one point in the argument for the defense that McDonald having been discharged as a bankrupt was no longer liable to his creditors, which would be conclusive were it not for the palpable fraud and rascality shown in his attempts to plead first one nationality and then another in defrauding his creditors, and his purchasing his assets for a mere song. He would never lend himself to indorse a judgment which was based upon such patent rascality. Judge Olin concurred in the dissent. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The whole number of trade dollars coined up to Feb. 1 is 8,081,000.

A fire at Mahanoy City, Penn., Saturday night, destroyed two double frame dwellings. The loss is $5,000; insured.

J. G. Dempsey, charged with embezzling $3,000 from J. H. Edwards, of Middletown, has been arrested in New-Haven.

At an early hour yesterday morning, while engaged in a drunken fight in a house on Mulberry alley, Pittsburg, Patrick Ferry stabbed Matthew Long in the abdomen, with a case-knife, inflicting probably fatal injuries. Ferry was arrested and locked up.

Christ Church Cathedral, in Hamilton, Ontario, was opened yesterday. In the chancel were the Bishop of Niagara, Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York; Dr. Shelton, of Buffalo; Dean Geddes, and several clergymen from a distance. Sermons were preached in the morning and evening by Bishop Coxe.

Hugh Courtney, who claims to be a son of the Earl of Devon, living in the South of England, was arrested in Buffalo, late Saturday night, for attempting to defraud the proprietor of the Tifft House of his board for the last month, amounting to $325. The young man sent to some of the first families, where he had been petted and courted, for assistance, and they turned the cold shoulder to his appeal.

BURNING OF A RED RIVER STEAM-BOAT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—The steam-boat Mary Loury, from the Red River, for New-Orleans, with 1,300 bales of cotton and other freight, took fire at Carrollton to-day and burned to the water's edge. A small portion of the cargo was thrown overboard and saved in a damaged condition. No lives were lost. The total loss is about forty thousand dollars. The insurance is not known.

THE WILLIAM M'KEE CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The *Republican* has a special from Louisiana, Mo., stating that H. F. Summers, who has been charged with doing very improper things as a juror in the McKee trial, denies in toto the statements of Watson Foster, his accuser. Summers is said to be a retired merchant of Louisiana, and stands very high in the community.

SINKING OF A STEAM-BOAT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—The steam-boat Lotus No. 3, from Jefferson, Texas, for this city, with 1,000 bales of cotton, sank on Lake Charles. The boat, it is believed, will be a total loss. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

DEATH OF JUDGE SPAULDING.

Hon. Alexander Spaulding, Judge of the Marine Court, died at his residence, No. 99 West Sixty-first street, yesterday, of pneumonia.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

A BALL AT THE ELYSEE.

HOW FRENCH GOVERNMENT ENTERTAINMENTS ARE MANAGED—A PALACE OF LIGHT—A THRONG OF NOTABILITIES—THE RULER OF THE LAND—SCENES OF GAYETY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876.

The ball at the Elysée on Monday night was a very brilliant affair, and was far more enjoyed than the first ball of last year. One reason for this was that especial pains had been taken to prevent too great a crowd, and between three and four thousand invitations only were sent out. It is possible to crowd about five thousand persons into this palace, but in order to do that they must be kept constantly in motion, walking about a circle up stairs and down. This was the case last year, and Mme. De MacMahon was not at all pleased to see her guests ill at ease, with no facilities for conversation in the different saloons. This year she superintended the preparations in person—a fact which accounts for the elegance of the artificial rooms, made by covering in a portion of the court-yard, and for the absence of too great a crowd. She herself revised the lists, and all applications for cards had to be submitted to her in person. There are in Paris about twenty thousand persons of sufficient importance to be invited to official balls, and to this number must be added the strangers who get cards through the diplomatic representatives of their country. This year our Legation sent in a list of fifty-two names. Prince Hohenlohe had a list of about forty. But of the twenty thousand persons in society, or competent to be received on State occasions, about one-third cannot attend on a given date, either on account of absence from the city, illness, death in the family, or other natural impediments to their going out. Hence the Elysée cards are accompanied by a lithographed note saying that, being personal, the recepient is requested to send his card back in case he cannot make use of it on the designated evening. Mme. De MacMahon, therefore, had to go through about twelve or fifteen thousand names, and distribute them over the three weeks in which the State balls are given. To the first are invited Princes, the nobility, Ministers, high officials, Army officers, and the most notable journalists; to the second the people who are a step lower down, and to the third the better people among the bourgeois class, and the men who have made their mark in industrial pursuits, commerce, trade, and the arts. One can see at a glance that it requires an intimate acquaintance with Parisian society to arrange the lists for these balls in a satisfactory manner, and I am sure the Marechale is entitled to public thanks for the way she acquitted herself of this immense task.

Mindful of my experience of last year, when I was three hours and a half going from the Madelaine to the door of the Elysée in the Avenue de Marigny, I took a cab to the Place Beauvan, and then went through on foot. The palace was entirely surrounded by lines of policemen, who kept the people back and the crowd in motion, while cordons of police guarded all the streets in the vicinity to keep carriages from entering. When I arrived at the Rue St. Honoré, near the hotel of Gen. de Ladmirault, I was struck by the profusion of light about the Elysée. It was illuminated in every part, and so clear was the light that one could have read a newspaper anywhere about the place as clearly as by day. On entering the palace one passes through a sort of tent used as a cloak-room, and hung with some of the most curious pieces of tapestry belonging to the State. One representing the fruits of peace, richly merited an hour's careful study. The service in the cloak-room was admirably performed this year, and there was no confusion or complaint. Passing up the broad steps, our tickets were demanded by a huissier in black with the usual silver chains, and we were then passed on to servants in the magenta, white, and red livery, who were all in full costume, and wore wigs or powdered hair. The ceremonial of the house was in the grand old style so elegantly shown at the reception at Prince Hohenlohe's, but the salute of the halbert was here omitted. When one entered Prince Hohenlohe's door he stood face to face with a giant in the Hohenlohe livery, who had an enormous halbert in his hand. As each guest entered this was raised and brought down heavily upon the marble floor by way of salute. This mediæval reminiscence was omitted at the Marshal's, but in all else the grand ceremonial was followed. This might have been due to the number of the guests and to the difficulties any halberdier would have in saluting four or five thousand persons.

When I entered, a number of persons were before me, and I paused for a moment in the ante-room to the right. There I saw the Duc de Grammont, surrounded by a group of men, and a little further on the Duc d'Aumale, conversing earnestly with M. Buffet, the scene being an exact repetition of that at Prince Hohenlohe's. To make the parallel more complete the Duc Decazes came by, with Léon Say close behind him, and Prince Witgenstein brought up the rear. The latter, who is a very handsome man indeed, wore one of the most gorgeous uniforms that I ever saw upon a German. There was only one equal to it at the Elysée, and that was a Hungarian hussar uniform, worn by M. de Moltke, brother of the Minister. I presume, however, as the Moltkes are Danes, that this is a Danish uniform; but I had fancied that one saw such gorgeous apparel only at Vienna and Pesth. High Hungarian officers—Count Andrassy in his cavalry uniform, for instance—furnish a picture that makes a decided impression upon the mind. I have always wondered how a man must feel in so much pretty finery.

Passing a door to the right, we came upon the Marshal, dressed in full uniform, with his white-plumed cocked hat under his arm, and a little beyond him the Duchesse de Magenta. Marshal De MacMahon bowed to all comers with a simple and rather captivating smile, and always with a look that makes an agreeable impression. At least such is the case with persons whose faces are familiar to him, but to those who do not appear to be at the height of the occasion the Marshal wears a look of haughty reserve, and sends out a searching glance that is very curious. When a friend comes up he is simply charming, and gives his hand in a manner most cordial. Near the Marshal was his son Patrice, who has just entered the Army from St. Cyr. The Duchesse de Magenta was all smiles and attention, and made every effort to put her guests at ease. She was simply dressed, yet her costume of pale blue faille, with garlands of white roses and tea-roses, made a decided sensation. Across the shoulder she wore a pink and white ribbon some three inches broad, at the end of which were suspended a rosette and the cross of the Portuguese order lately conferred upon her. "It is very pretty: and what an effect!" I heard Mme. Decazes say as the Marechale showed her the decoration. Behind her mother sat Mlle. De MacMahon a very sweet-looking young girl and very pretty, dressed in pure white, with a wreath of red roses about her head. After bowing to our distinguished hosts I turned to the left through the White Saloon into the next, always the rendevous of the Orleans Princes. They were all there. The Duc de Nemours, looking exactly like Henri IV., had young Blanche d'Orleans upon his arm, and was holding a reception in this part of the Palace. This room is reserved to the Princes and the diplomatic corps, a silk rope running along one side leaving a passage for circulation.

About 11 o'clock the saloons were very much crowded, and it was impossible to turn back toward the rooms in which the Marshal and the Duchesse were standing. Going straight ahead in line we came upon a small stair-case deliciously decorated with flowers and vines, leading up to the apartments above, and, on going through them, we came out upon the grand stairway, and, after descending, again began the tour. But, on turning to the right, we came to the ball-room, where Waldteuffel was leading off a merry crowd. The room was filled to overflowing, but all made the best of the space left, and the dance went on unceasingly up to 3 o'clock in the morning. Just beyond the ball-room was the artificial saloon, one of the neatest things of the kind that I ever saw, (due, it is said, to the taste of Mme. de MacMahon herself,) and beyond this, a long saloon for promenade, through which one came back to the reception-room, and at the end a long saloon for refreshments. The buffet was well patronized, and if everything there was as good as the cup of tea that I took, the guests could not have failed to be content. At 1 o'clock an excellent supper, one of the finest ever served in the Elysée, was given in one of the rooms upon the first floor. It was after 2 o'clock when I left the Palace, fully satisfied with every detail of the evening, and convinced that this was one of the most successful balls ever given at the Elysée.

THE FRENCH ELECTION YESTERDAY.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF RADICALS AND MODERATE REPUBLICANS CHOSEN SO FAR AS REPORTED.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies were held throughout France to-day. In Paris the result is as follows:

In the First Arrondissement there was no choice, and a second ballot is necessary. The candidates were Baron Haussmann, Bonapartist; Tirard, Republican, and Maillard, Radical. Tirard had double the number of votes polled for Haussmann, and fell only 500 short of a majority over both his competitors.

In the Second Arrondissement, M. Brelay, of the Left, is elected.

In the Fourth Arrondissement, M. Barodet, the famous Radical, is elected, defeating M. Vautrain, Conservative Republican.

In the Eighth Arrondissement, the Duc Decazes received 3,810 votes, M. Chaffour, Republican, 3,612, and Raoul Duval, Bonapartist, 3,492. A second ballot is therefore necessary.

In the Ninth Arrondissement ex-President Thiers is returned by a large majority.

In the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Arrondissements no candidate has a majority, and a second ballot is necessary.

The following gentlemen are elected in the various remaining arrondissements: MM. Brisson, Marmottan, and Floquet, Radicals; Col. Denfert, the defender of Belfort; MM. Clemenceau, Gambetta, Louis Blanc, and Greppo, Republicans. M. Blanc is successful in two arrondissements. The elections in Paris have resulted entirely in accordance with the list inspired by M. Gambetta.

Rouen, Carcassonne, Dijon, Nantes, Versailles, Rennes, Dole, Dunkerque, Nevers, Pau, Bar le Duc, Rheims, Molins, Vesoul, and Limoges, all of which towns contain several electoral districts, have so far returned one Republican candidate each. Montpellier has returned two Republicans; Lyons and Lille, three Republicans each; Belfort and Nismes, one Legitimist each, and Nice, one Republican and one Constitutionalist.

Gambetta received 7,000 votes in Marseilles, against 1,900 thrown for the extreme Radical, Naquet. Gambetta is also elected in districts in Bordeaux and Lille.

Second ballots, in which it is expected the Republican candidates will be successful, are necessary at St. Etienne, Havre, and Brest.

The Duc Decazes is elected by a large majority at Decazeville, in the Department of Aveyron.

M. Renault, who recently resigned the Prefectship of Police, is returned from Corbeil.

M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, was defeated at Commercy, receiving 1,273 votes, against 2,915 for his adversary, who is a Republican.

Jules Grevy is elected, but the name of his constituency is not given.

A second ballot is necessary in the third arrondissement of Paris, where Spuller, one of the editors of *La République Francaise* heads the poll.

Boulogne returns one Monarchist, and Calais one Republican.

Besancon, Nogent, Toulon, Poitiers, Chatelherault, and the second circumscriptions of Boulogne and Versailles have returned one Republican each.

The Department of Vienne has chosen four Bonapartists.

St. Denis has returned Louis Blanc, making the third constituency which has elected him.

Sceaux and Beziers have returned Radicals.

A second ballot will be necessary in the Nineteenth Arrondissement of Paris.

Arras and Roubaix return Republicans. Gambetta is elected in the Second Circumscription of the Department of the North.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, is elected. The returns so far received elect 25 Radicals, 21 Moderate Republicans, 10 Conservatives, and 4 Bonapartists. Gambetta is elected in five places and Blanc in four."

A dispatch from Paris to the *Standard* says M. Buffet has been elected in Bourges. A dispatch to the *Daily News* states that Thiers had 7,000 majority in Paris. The city is perfectly quiet.

SPAIN.

CAPTURE OF A FORT NEAR ESTELLA BY ALFONSITS AFTER A HARD FIGHT—CARLISTS INTERNED IN FRANCE.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—It is officially reported that at the capture of Fort Montejurra, near Estella, on Friday, the Carlist leader, Gen. Calderon, was taken prisoner. The enemy's loss was heavy. The Alfonsists lost 300 men.

As soon as the Carlist War is ended 40,000 soldiers will be dispatched to Cuba. A battle is expected at Tolosa to-morrow.

HENDAYE, Feb. 19.—Large bodies of Carlists are concentrated in the neighborhood of Lesaca to oppose Gen. Martinez Campos, who entered Vera this (Saturday) morning. The reports that the Alfonsists have occupied Echalar and Penaplata are confirmed. The French authorities have interned 400 Carlists near Bayonne. The members of the Carlist Junta of Castile who crossed the border have also been interned. King Alfonso is expected to go to Tolosa and San Estaban.

HENDAYE, Feb. 20.—The Alfonsists have captured Eudarlaza and Las Taola and all the heights around Vera.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF POSITIONS ABOUT VERA.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A telegram from Madrid to the *Times* states that the Spanish Government has sent a circular dispatch to its representatives abroad, announcing the capture by the Alfonsists of Montejurra, and the occupation of the Carlist positions above Vera. The dispatch admits that the combat was sanguinary, the Carlists fighting with great valor. The *Times* correspondent with the Carlists acknowledges that their lines were broken on Friday. There were great rejoicings in Madrid last night, and the city was illuminated.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Vittoria, dated Friday, says the Carlists were withdrawing their artillery and reserves, and little resistance was expected from them near Tolosa.

GERMANY.

THE BISHOP SUMMONED TO TRIAL UNDER THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Post's* dispatch from Berlin reports that the Ecclesiastical Court has definitely summoned the Bishop of Münster to appear for trial on charges which involve the penalty of deposition from his See. The summons was posted on the doors of the Episcopal Palace, because the Bishop was absent.

CHINA.

ATTITUDE OF THE GREAT POWERS RESPECTING FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Russian Telegraph Agency publishes a dispatch stating that no alliance has been formed between Russia, Germany, England, and the United States in regard to China; but the usual good understanding between the powers is more emphatic by reason of the position in which the foreign residents of China are placed.

AFRICA.

THE GORDON EXPEDITION—MILITARY STATIONS ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Intelligence has been received in London from the Gordon expedition to Dec. 15. Gordon considers two-thirds of his work done. He has established numerous military stations.

TURKEY.

SERVIA IN ARMS.

BELGRADE, Feb. 20.—The Minister of War has issued an order calling out all men between the ages of twenty and fifty. They are directed to report themselves to the Military Conscription Committee.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest from the lower lakes to Eastern North Carolina. Threatening and rainy weather has prevailed to-day in the South-west. Quite a low barometer has advanced eastward over Nebraska to Iowa and Southern Minnesota. Brisk and high winds and increasing cloudiness have prevailed from Indian Territory to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota. Light snows have fallen in New-Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Minnesota. The Ohio River, the Cumberland, and the Mississippi at St. Louis have continued falling.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and cloudy or partly cloudy will prevail, and succeeded by rain areas.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, and followed in the western portions by cold northerly winds and rising barometer.

In the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, low barometer, brisk and high south to east winds, shifting to cold north-westerly, cloudy weather, and light rains turning into snow in the northern portions, and followed by rising barometer and partly cloudy weather.

In the lower lakes and Middle States, falling barometer, increasing north-east to south-east winds, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness, succeeded by rain or snow in the former, and possibly rain during the night in the latter.

In New-England, rising, succeeded by falling barometer, north-west winds, shifting to east or south, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and followed by rising temperature.

The Ohio River will continue falling and the Mississippi remain nearly stationary at and below Cairo.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—It is understood that not more than one-third of Mr. Storrs' speech has been delivered so far, and that he will take up a good portion of to-morrow in finishing it. It is probable that Porter may not begin his speech until Tuesday morning. The arguments cannot possibly be concluded until Tuesday night. The Judges' charges will begin on the forenoon of Wednesday. Much time will doubtless be taken up by counsel in asking the court to submit instructions they may desire, and it will doubtless be Wednesday night before the jury retire to make up a verdict.

CRIME IN WESTERN ARKANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A private letter received here from Fort Smith, Ark., speaks of the work of the United States Court for the Western District of that State, contiguous to the Indian Territory, as follows: A large number of convicts have been sent to the Penitentiary. Six prisoners were sentenced to die on the 21st of April next for murder committed in the Indian Territory. The names of these criminals are: William Leach, (white,) Aaron Wilson, (colored,) Osa Saunders, (Cherokee,) Orpheus McGee, (Choctaw,) Isham Seeley and Gibson Ishtonubbee, (Chickasaws.) Some of the murders committed by these men were remarkable for cold-blooded atrocity. Leach burned the body of his victim to prevent discovery, and the negro Wilson murdered an old man and a boy near Fort Sill as a favorable introduction to the Comanche Indians, whom he was ambitious to join, but the Comanches were so disgusted at the details of the murder and affected by the piteous appeals of the child for life that they gave him up to the justice of the white man.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—At Legrange, Ky., at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, John Finnegan, an engineer on the Short Line Railroad, met with a terrible death. Finnegan was on a freight train when an axle broke and precipitated the engine and cars down a slight embankment. Finnegan was by some means caught fast by the machinery, and held so that his companions could not release him. Two streams of hot water poured upon his face and body from a broken boiler. No relief could be extended to the sufferer, and, after the most horrible agony, he became unconscious, and soon died. The skin from the face and body peeled off before his own eyes. When a physician from Louisville arrived the sufferer was dying, with his tongue almost dropping off from the effects of the hot water which had forced itself into his mouth.

THE BLACK HILLS FEVER.

THE SEARCH FOR WEALTH.

EXCITEMENT AT A HIGH PITCH—HUNDREDS FLOCKING IN—DEPOPULATING THE OLD MINING CAMPS—INDIAN OUTBREAKS THREATENED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Monday, Feb. 14, 1876.

The Black Hills fever is raging high in all the old mining camps of the Rocky Mountains, and not only the loose element that is always drifting about, but the well-anchored pioneers whom all the various excitements of the past fifteen years have not moved, content to let well enough alone, are now, one by one, we might even with propriety say in crowds, pulling up stakes and seeking the new El Dorado. A good idea of the extent of this mining fever may be gained by glancing at the local papers published at the various towns in Colorado and Wyoming. In the advertising columns the offers of mining claims, business stands, and other properties for sale are very numerous, and almost all give as a reason for selling that the owner is bound for the Black Hills. And the news items are plentifully interspersed with notices of this and that party who are just setting out, some with full mining outfits, and others with supply trains, provisions, goods, &c., to start in trade at Custer City, or some other of the new camps springing up in the new land of gold. This exodus, which is daily increasing and is most noticeable in the old mining regions, has also extended to the Missouri River towns, to Chicago, and St. Louis, and appears to be more or less affecting the unemployed able-bodied population of the whole West to a large extent. Expeditions are fitting out at St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, and Omaha, while small bands leave Denver, Cheyenne, Sioux City, and St. Paul almost daily. Two regular stage lines were put in operation last week between Denver and Custer City, and two lines are in operation between the latter point and Cheyenne. Besides this, the various other routes via Sioux City, Bismarck, &c., are already stocked with transportation lines.

Cheyenne, however, seems at present the most popular rendezvous and outfitting point, at least for the eastern portion of the Black Hills, whither the great crowds are now flocking. Some three thousand men and boys have left here within the past sixty days for "the front." There are at least five hundred now on the road. The most provide their own transportation, mule teams, camp supplies, ammunition, and whatever outfits seem necessary. The stage lines at present run semi-weekly, but are soon to be increased to daily service. The fare varies from $25 to $50, according to amount of baggage. The greater share of those who have thus far gone forward have been but illy supplied. They will not average $50 to the man. The rough element does not predominate. In fact, there has probably been no mining excitement in the history of the country the class of people drawn into which have been so generally respectable and intelligent. Conversation with several of them reveals the fact that they are taking this as a kind of last chance. Some have been in mercantile pursuits, some are professional men, hotel-keepers, clerks, all more or less pinched by the hard times of the past two years, and anxious now for a "new deal," cheerful, sanguine, and full of grit. The extremely mild Winter has served to swell the throngs. It is predicted by many that fully 20,000 people will be in the Black Hills country by the 1st of April—this, providing the Government does not interfere, nor the Sioux block up the approaches. The hostile attitude of the Indians, and a threatened alliance to drive out all the whites, does not in the least deter these pilgrims. They are bound for the land of gold; the most of them have had years of plains life, many of them born on the frontier, and the desperate chance they are to take seems to add only spice to their adventures. So the dread of an Indian outbreak or the chances of being intercepted by the Government troops, so persistently brought to their attention by many of the Western newspapers, which are desirous of allaying this excitement and apprehensive of the issue, is treated as a scare, and serves to quiet in no degree the clamor. The stories of new and stranger discoveries than ever, coming from the San Juan region, and the extension of railroads in that direction, making the country more accessible than heretofore, may in some measure counteract the local excitement in the principal towns of Colorado; but the one thing that makes the Black Hills loom up as the poor man's El Dorado is the fact that its mines are placers, and each man, as in the good old days of '49 in California, may wash out his own gold, and at each day's end know just how rich he is getting. This is the gilded picture that tempts so many. There are no very rich placers anywhere in the Rocky Mountain region now being worked, and no new discoveries of great magnitude have been made for several years. It requires machinery and capital to open the wealth of San Juan and Sunshine; but at the Black Hills every man pans out his own dirt, and dreams of treading on gold nuggets and scooping them up by the pocketful.

Various frontier towns are setting up their claims to being the best outfitting points for the Black Hills, and they make use of the telegraph very freely, both to herald their claims and to spread abroad the golden tales of each returned prospector. But as the great mass of those now going forward are without doubt seeking Cheyenne as their starting place, we have taken pains to examine the facilities which are offered and the true condition of affairs, without referring to other points with which we have less acquaintance, and will give as fair a statement as we can of the situation.

Cheyenne is located at the junction of the Kansas Pacific with the Union Pacific Railroad. It is about midway between Omaha and Salt Lake City, being a little over 500 miles from either, and is 100 miles north of Denver. It contains about 4,000 inhabitants, a floating population of nearly one thousand at this time, of whom some 200 are professional gamblers and hangers-on watching for prey. There are numerous large provision and hardware stores, two banks, two or three good hotels and a great many indifferent boarding-houses.

There are several livery stables and corrals where mules and horses, wagons, tents, and the general outfit required by prospectors, are kept on sale. Board at the hotels is $4 per day for the best; $3 is about the average. A good span of mules can be bought for $200, a saddle-horse all the way from $50 up to $150, freighting wagons from $150 to $250, the latter being the price for the new Studebaker or Schuttler, a wagon more used than any other kind among the freighters on the plains. Beef cattle and milch cows are being bought up in small herds and driven to Custer City. Several Cheyenne merchants are arranging to take stocks of goods into the mines, and three or four have already moved their head-quarters to one of the three or four camps that are just now the chief centres. Those who leave here daily generally go in parties of six to ten, clubbing together in purchasing their team and supplies. In this way the cost of the journey is greatly reduced, and they can generally sell their team at Custer City for more than it cost.

The cost of living in Cheyenne is about twenty-five per cent. higher than in New-York, that is for the staples, food and clothing. The luxuries command high figures, if to be had at all. The saloons charge twenty-five cents a drink for execrable whisky, and the same for a poor cigar. It is a bad place for young men. The saloons and gamblers' dens are in full blast all night long. Many Black Hills pilgrims have come here during the past few weeks with plenty of money to buy outfits and necessities, and funds ahead for a six-months prospecting tour in the new land of gold, who have lost it all in a single night, and been obliged to start back to their homes, or, ashamed to do this, have sought work at any price.

The principal points in the Black Hills region, east side, are Custer City and Hill City. They are

near together, and contain about forty cabins each. The distance from here is 270 miles, a good road most of the way. The wagon trains generally make the journey in ten days. Four stores have been opened in Custer City, and others will be shortly. Most of those who go forward, however, are well provisioned for two or three months. For those who are compelled to buy, prices are high. A sack of flour costs $12, butter $1 a pound, potatoes ten cents a pound, bacon thirty cents, and prices of other things in proportion.

Claims are regularly staked out under miners' laws which have already been enacted in the several settlements. Miners' claims are 350 feet wide, reaching from bank to bank across the gulch; town lots are fifty feet front by 150. Already the denizens of these new camps are disquieted by the reports of still richer discoveries from sixty to eighty miles to the north of them, and some have abandoned cabin and claim and rushed for the "new diggings." But these excitements are in most cases planned by parties who take the first opportunity to jump the vacated gulch which their victims have left behind. Jumping of claims is one of the lively features of all new mining regions, and it is no exception in the Black Hills.

We have conversed with some who have returned from the Black Hills, and have seen several letters from parties now working claims there. While some speak of the good prospects, and have much to say of the beauty of the country and the splendid agricultural capacities of the valleys, it is noticeable that they generally give no very direct or stirring accounts of their success at the diggings.

Letters to private parties from those who are now in the Black Hills are eagerly sought for by the local press and published. A few extracts from these will serve to show the condition and prospects of mining, and give some insight into the difficulties that beset those who go. One gentleman, formerly a business man in Denver, writes from Spring Creek, "Only two claims on this creek have been systematically developed or worked. These are paying big—that is to say, the men are taking out gold at the rate of $4 to $5 per hour to the hand, or say from $40 to $50 per day, and they expect to do still better. The weather is mild; no snow up to the 1st of January. We have had no word of any sort from the States since we left Fort Laramie, coming in, and I have not seen or read a newspaper for a month past."

Another writes from Custer City, and with some enthusiasm. He says; "Tell all the boys that this is the country to emigrate to. Some men are even now 'rocking' out $5 to $7 in the warm part of the day. There are about eight hundred men in here at present, and more arriving daily. Men are going out after supplies. We are located on French Creek, about eight miles from Harney's Peak. Tell all the boys who are not making more than $10 per day, to come to the Black Hills."

One man, who has just returned to Cheyenne, says that he "counted one hundred and fifty-one men, six women, and a saw-mill going into the hills from Cheyenne. One mill is now in operation at Custer City, where buildings are going up with great rapidity. There is, he says, no danger from want of food, for the miners can dig enough to buy what they want, and the country is teeming with game. A man can go one mile and a half from Hills City and kill a deer in an hour at any time. Provisions are now plenty and the supply is far in excess of the demand. Carpenters are more needed than anything else. Persons going in should have about fifty dollars in money or provisions and a supply of coarse warm clothes."

One man went into the Hills early in December, and returned here a few days ago for provisions, bringing with him a gold brick valued at $800, and about three hundred dollars in dust and nuggets, and avers that many are averaging their $15 per day.

Evidently the papers are publishing only the more favorable accounts, for we have seen a letter from a Denver type, who advises his comrades to keep out of the Hills so long as they are making a living anywhere else. And some have already returned entirely disgusted with the prospect, and begging their way home again.

The Cheyenne and Omaha press seem to have taken it upon themselves to fan the excitement by every means in their power, and daily teem with rosy accounts of imaginary correspondents at Custer City and Calamity Gulch. Of course, so long as the fever lasts these places will enjoy new life and reap large profits; but it is very questionable whether the writers themselves have any faith in the new El Dorado. It is doubtless "good times" for Cheyenne people, and the "Magic City" is busier than it has been for years. It seems to have got the start of all its rivals, owing to its nearness to the leading camp, Custer City, and the safer and better route it has to offer. So the old town, which years ago was called the "Magic City," seems to be winning its glory back again, and is to-day overflowing with an excited population. I should judge that there were 1,000 men, showing all the extremes, from tender youth to almost ripe old age, now waiting at this point for transportation to the gold country. The worst of it is they are, in a large measure, taking desperate chances. There are but few men "well fixed" in all this number. Those now here and those who have gone forward during the past few weeks—numbering 2,500 to 3,000—will not average $50 to the man, counting outfit and everything. Large numbers have not sufficient means to take them to Custer City, and must become hangers-on to the trains that are to go forward. It is doubtful whether provisions, clothing, and other supplies at Custer City are sufficient to feed and make comfortable those now in the field and those on the way thither. The Winter thus far has been open and mild, but should storms and cold come on in February and March, as is sometimes the case in this latitude, blocking the provision trains, there must be a good deal of suffering. Regular communication has not yet been fully established. There are no mails. All the houses and cabins thus far built are crowded, and there are not stocks of goods to any amount in the two or three camps that have been established in the Black Hills. The Indians, too, are assuming daily a more threatening attitude, spurred on by the Indian Agents, who look with disfavor upon this pilgrimage into the new country. It seems to us, then, that those who are so madly rushing into the Black Hills at this time are making a hazardous venture. It is far better to stay at home and tide the hard times by honest effort than to run the risk of figuring in the great stampede that in a few months may follow this Black Hills excitement.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Feb. 19, 1876:

New-England.—Offices Established—Damariscotta, Lincoln County, Me., Abram T. Gamage, Postmaster; Cornwall Hollow, Litchfield County, Conn., Abram F. Palmer, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Henry T. Sanborn, Springfield, Sullivan County, N. H.; George W. Blodgett, North Randolph, Orange County, Vt.

New-York.—Offices Established—Long Year, Ulster County, William A. Sagendorf, Postmaster; Muitzeskill, Rensselaer County, David Folmsbee, Postmaster. Name Changed—West Seneca Centre, Erie County, to East Seneca, and Morton Ruhlman, Jr., appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Daniel Sullivan, Binnewater, Ulster County; Ira Young, Carlisle Centre, Schoharie County; Willard D. Tifft, Hoag's Corners, Rensselaer County; Mrs. Eunice A. Sudlam, Johnsburg, Warren County; Harvey J. Sarles, Liberty, Sullivan County; John C. Chalenor, North Nassau, Rensselaer County; John Hill, Perryville, Madison County; Lavinia L. Crane, South Hamilton, Madison County; Ephraim Bayliss, Springfield Store, Queens County.

New-Jersey.—Name Changed—Rutherford Park, Bergen County, to Rutherford. Postmasters Appointed—Allen S. Clark, Evans Mills, Gloucester County; Henry C. Dennis, Fair Haven, Monmouth County; Samuel C. Potter, Quarryville, Sussex County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Alberts, Luzerne County, Nicholas Hildebrand, Postmaster; Bell's Run, McKean County, William L. Hyde, Postmaster; La Plume, Luzerne County, William P. Slocum, Postmaster; Nantmeal Village, Chester County, Davis S. Loomis, Postmaster. Discontinued—Monticello, Armstrong County. Postmasters Appointed—John Wallace, Alum Rock, Clarion County; John K. Kendig, Lansdale, Montgomery County; Solomon W. Bachman, Lynnville, Lehigh County; Thompson P. Wiley, Marron, Clearfield County; Kate E. Cox, Mountain Eagle, Centre County; John Fox, New-Millport, Clearfield County; William H. Taylor, Reedsville, Mifflin County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—Charles R. Harrison, Chaneyville, Calvert County.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The *Illustrirte Zeitung* gives the following statistics of postal traffic in 1874: In Great Britain and Ireland there were forwarded letters and cards of correspondence 1,046,000,000; in Denmark, 16,-467,777; in Norway, 4,318,922; in Sweden, 16,037,-600; in Russia, (without Finland,) 55,775,175; in Austro-Hungary, 282,650,583; in Switzerland, 63,-252,884; in Germany, 591,204,474; in Holland, 51,-888,357; in Luxembourg, 7,067,244; in Belgium, 64,-956,879; in France, 366,506,169; in Italy, 192,810,600; in Greece, 2,163,046; in Turkey, 2,399,000; in Roumania, 3,938,322. This gives per head of the population in Great Britain and Ireland 32.8 letters and cards; in Austria, 10.8; in Hungary, 4; in Switzerland, 23.7; in Germany, 14.4; in Belgium, 12.4; in France, 10.2; in Italy, 3.8; and in Turkey, 0.2.

THE STATE ASSESSORS' REPORT.

LETTER VI.

To the Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor, &c.:

A GARBLED STATEMENT.

The report goes on to say:

"Gramercy Park, containing about two acres, is private property. It is inclosed by a high iron fence. The public has no access to it. Each one of the fifty owners of this park has a key, and the families of the owners only can use it. This property is worth about a quarter of a million of dollars. A Tax Commissioner of the City says 'there is no law exempting this private park.'"

Now I venture to say that the only information the State Assessors had about that park was obtained from a statement published by the writer. It is another half-truth. I add the suppressed portion of the statement as published by me. Here are the suppressed facts:

"It (this park) is not exempt by statute, so far as I know, but it is exempt by a sort of involuntary recognition of the principle which controls in similar cases. Yet neither the City nor the State loses anything by the exemption, for the surrounding property pays an increased tax, owing to its proximity to the park, which more than reimburses the City and State for the loss of the tax upon the specific lots included in the area of the park. If the surrounding property were assessed for ownership of the park the assessment for benefit would have to be reduced, as the assessment for ownership and benefit together could not very well be made, and the assessment for benefit is larger than any that could justly be made for ownership."

Could anything be more unfair than the suppression of this essential explanation, so necessary to a full understanding of the case, and the full justification of a course which has prevailed in this instance for more than forty years? And yet the City is to pay more than one-half of the expense of circulating this garbled, and untrue because garbled, statement broadcast.

CURIOUS CONTRADICTION.

In an early page of the report the State Assessors say: "The only right rule of action is to obey the law." And again, on a later page, "The rigid enforcement of the law regulating assessments is the only remedy for injustice to tax-payers." But in a still later page they say:

"*Until all property* is assessed at its full and true value, *it does not seem just* that banks should be taxed upon their surplus, as shareholders in national banks, where shares are taxed at their par value, pay a higher tax upon their stock than is paid on any other property, including the national, as well as State, county, and city taxes."

Here is indeed a terrible fall from the high-sounding proclamations in earlier pages. Then the only right rule was rigid enforcement of the law, but now, forsooth, there should be some exception, notwithstanding much other property has been assessed at its full value. Page 15 of the State Assessors' Report for 1874 gives the decision of the Supreme Court, which declared "all assessments to be *unauthorized* and *erroneous* where the *actual value* of the (bank) stock is above par," and the assessment at par only, and upon the same page the State Assessors said: "The above decision is plain and to the point, that not only the nominal capital of banks should be assessed at par, but the surplus should be included in the valuation of shares by the Assessors."

After this, who shall keep the keepers? Having arraigned the Tax Commissioners for adopting a sixty per cent. ratio upon inflated values of real estate several years ago, the State Assessors practically suggest a violation of law in regard to the assessment of bank shares, intimating that the par value is high enough. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Sherman, my colleagues on the Special Committee, must smile as they read this, and recall the vehemence with which a State Assessor urged as one reason why more than $51,000,000 should be added to the assessment of this City, that the shares of banks were assessed so much below their actual value, dwelling with special unction upon the fact that the shares of one bank were assessed at $100, when they sold at $1,600. Moreover, he insisted that when $25 shares were quoted at 200, that it meant that a $25 share was worth $200. In vain did the Special Committee explain that $25 at 200 per cent. was only $75, and not $200. The answer was: "It is so reported in your New-York papers, and we believe their statement." And this argument seemed to me to be that which induced the then apparently wavering State Board of Equalization to impose the wrongful $51,000,000.

The report says that "where shares (of banks) are taxed at their par value they pay a higher tax than is paid on any other property, including the national as well as State, county, and city taxes." Now, this is not literally so. Take the article of whisky, (I do not mean by deglutition,) for instance. It pays a national tax of about two hundred per cent. upon its (cost) value. Yet it is subject to State, county, and city taxes. So, too, of imported goods which pay heavy duties, and still are subject to all other taxes after they leave the hands of the importer.

The hardship, I conceive, lies here. The manufacturer of whisky can charge his tax to the purchaser but the bank is restricted in the price of its commodity—money—by law. If the price of an article is restricted by law, the tax thereon should also be limited by law. This is the principle which governs in the Pennsylvania law, but it finds no recognition in the statutes of New-York, the rigid enforcement of which the report has urged.

The Tax Commissioners, obeying the law as defined by the Court, heeding the advice of the State Assessors in their report of last year, and remembering the cruel use made by a State Assessor before the Board of Equalization of their failure to do so, have this year assessed the shares of banks at their "value;" and now the State Assessors don't think it "just." The Commissioners are to be condemned if they do, and condemned if they don't.

But here again the fault is in the law and not in its administration. The law does hold bank shareholders, and does not hold other corporations, however "rigidly enforced." This, as I pointed out so long ago as 1871, is not right. The whole system needs reconstruction, and then bank shareholders will obtain the equity denied them by the present muddled condition of the law. To that end I have labored within my limited sphere thus far without success.

I shall look with interest for the developments in regard to those counties in which the report says that all property is assessed at full value in 1875, to see if bank shares are included in the comprehensive term "all property."

INTERESTING FIGURES.

A great many loans are made in this City upon out-of-town property, and very often with capital from other States. A gentleman whose business consists largely of negotiations for loans of that character as agent for various parties, has permitted me to copy several applications for loans, in which the sworn valuations of two disinterested appraisers and the local Assessors' valuations are given.

None of these valuations are more than six months old. The Assessors' valuations are as follows:

Counties.	Per cent. of Appraised Value.	Counties.	Per cent. of Appraised Value.
Wayne	33⅓	St. Lawrence	24
Wayne	30	*Steuben*	39
Steuben	50	Allegany	75
Cattaraugus	78	*Steuben*	43
Wyoming	44	Wayne	52
Steuben	44	Allegany	26
Livingston	55	*Wyoming*	58
Wayne	32	Wayne	50
Cortland	29	*Livingston*	50
Cayuga	42	Orleans	64

The counties in italic are those of which the State Assessor's report says that they "are credited with full value assessments in some or all of the towns in 1874." The process of "crediting" is a simple one, but it fades before such facts; which confirm the opinion expressed by the Committee of Ways and Means in their report to the Legislature, March 31, 1875, when they said:

"The experience of years has shown, as we have stated, that neither respect for the law nor the fear of punishment for perjury will induce an Assessor, under our present system, to put the property of his neighbors upon the assessment roll at its true value, and that some other influence must be brought to bear upon him."

These facts further show how impossible is the task set for the State Assessors to perform. I appreciate all the difficulties of their trying position, but I humbly decline to acknowledge their infallibility, no matter how many figures and fractions and percentages they may envelop their demonstrations in. Notwithstanding these, I must still be classed among the unbelievers, and, fortunately for me, there is no power to burn for such heresy.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

MEXICAN MURDERERS HANGED.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* makes the following extract from a private letter received by Mr. B. Courtney, of Algiers, from his son, Thomas J. Courtney, military telegraph operator at Edinburgh, Texas, on the Rio Grande, the letter having been written on the 3d inst.: "Only the day be ore yesterday there was a terrible case of butchery on the Rio Grande. A party of Mexicans started out and went to a store that was kept by an old man named Garcia and murdered him and his wife, two grown daughters, and several Americans. The store was entirely emptied of its contents. The next morning a party of citizens started out in search of the murderers, and succeeded in capturing eight of them and hanging them to the nearest tree. The way they were found out was they had in their possession some of the articles stolen from the store. They were captured just as they were in the act of crossing over into Mexico. It was expected the citizens would capture and hang as ma[illegible] more of these murderers.

ITALY.

INFLUENCE OF MODERN IDEAS.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES—AN EVIL AGENCY—BAD EFFECTS OF THE PUBLIC LOTTERY—PUBLIC MANNERS—THE WAYS OF THE CHURCH—A WORTHLESS NOBILITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 24, 1876.

Italy is still in the agony of the renewal of her commercial treaties, and is at the same time cast down with doubt and lifted up with hope of what may come of the new issues. We shall know, after a few years of trial, what is to be the result of the experiment, and whether the country is to be any better off. Applying too abruptly the principle of free trade may give a severe shock to industries still toddling in infant weakness. Quite as large a part of what is scratched from the soil is sent abroad as is good for the population, raising the prices of the necessaries of life to pay for articles of luxury of foreign manufacture. The wildest of the commercial reformers wish to remove all barriers and let the tide rush in. Not one Italian in ten who wears a cotton shirt has the satisfaction of having his back made comfortable with a tissue so simple of domestic production. And there seems to be no prospect that a want so universal will be for a long time more largely supplied.

AN EVIL INFLUENCE.

One step at least might, with great moral advantage, be taken, which is that of getting out of the Customs revenue a sufficient additional sum to cover the income at present derived from the public lottery. This last is a great agent of demoralization for the whole country, and cannot be too soon done away with. And I am not sure that the *Monte di Pietà* is not productive of quite as much evil as good among the masses. Now, in this season of carnival thousands in the cities will hazard more than ever of their restricted means in the public lottery, hoping that the goddess of Fortune will toss them sufficient favors to pay for the pleasures to which the season is dedicated. Even worse: thousands, not to lose the gratification upon which their hearts are fixed, will pledge at the public pawn-brokers' shop household articles at one-third the value they have to their owners, and in the largest number of cases, without the prospect that they will ever be redeemed. There is much talk about a reform in the courts of law, and there is need enough of it; but it is time also for a reform to begin here. It may be that a revolution would succeed or be threatened, if the scheme were carried out of an abolition of the lottery, so addicted have the people become to this means of tempting fortune. It has long been encouraged in Rome by the Church, and I have not yet heard a single priest's voice raised against it.

PUBLIC MANNERS.

One who has been an attentive observer for a number of years of the tendencies in Italy has not failed to notice a falling off or decadence of manners. Servants have less reverence for their superiors than they had, and your chance acquaintance is likely to salute you without any prefix to your name, and with that rough familiarity which is a sure indication that all dignity of intercourse is to be thrust aside. With all the social democracy of the French, it is one of the charms of the friendly or forced contact of individuals that the sweet oil of a courteous deference diminishes friction, and leaves each one with a pleased consciousness that the skin of his self-love has not been roughly rubbed. What Frenchman would ever think of addressing another, whether of high or low condition, without giving him the title, to which all have an equal claim, of Monsieur?

THE WAYS OF THE CHURCH.

The Italians have not been distinguished for the elegance of manners of the French. The condition of this country, for a long period, has been such as to produce servility on the part of underlings, and an unrelenting assertion of superiority on the part of those holding a position of power. The Church has always taught abject submission, and it is the complaint now made by the lord prelates that the social pendulum has swung to the wrong extreme. One observes much less of knee-bending before superiors and hand-kissing than formerly, and no doubt it is quite as well. No true, noble sentiment was nourished by such acts of humiliation, but only the vanity and pride of place of the high priests was gratified. The prelates offered a subtle justification for this abjectness with their logic that prostration before them is a form of reverence for God, whose chosen servants they are. It must be confessed that the principle of authority is a good deal damaged by the tendencies which we have been for some time witnessing. The exercise of every genuine moral force is needed to keep those who must always be guided from falling into unhappy extremes. Popularizing political institutions does not mean vulgarizing them, nor should the effect be to drag down civilization. The charge is made by the friends of the old system that the present directors of political and social affairs are doing their best to barbarize manners, but the charge can find little justification in actual facts of conduct. We do not, to be sure, see yet so much of that robust self-dépendence which is an element of true manliness as we should like to see; but this quality has never been much encouraged by the example of the so-called nobles. Here is Rome, which has not been in the past a model of the civilization of an extreme refinement, nor has here been much cultivated the fine art of living. Neither priests nor patricians have seemed to care much whether the population wallowed in filth and ignorance or cultivated the decencies of a life of Christian civility. Large numbers of those whose duty it should be to give their aid to raise, or keep up, the standard, now hide themselves or keep aloof from the society for whose well-being they must always be held to a large degree responsible.

A WORTHLESS NOBILITY.

If Italy was rid of some thousands of her trumpery Counts, Barons, and Marquises it would be quite as well. Titles do not make nobility, and their illusions only have an influence on vulgar minds. It may be your experience, as it has been that of others, to come in contact with those who may clean their tubes and give the benefit of the purgation to your velvet carpet while they are still dwelling upon some facts in the history of their ancestral line. Of the polish of a superficial dandyism there is a great deal in the cities of Italy, but of the sweet amenities of education and of mental culture there are not enough. To say more may seem like an attempt to analyze the elements that make up the social state, while the object only has been to state the fact of a decadence in manners in the recent years of a renewed activity. Italy has too many priests and too few schoolmasters, and the same is true of most Roman Catholic countries. A number of writers in Italy and France are engaged in an argument to prove that the inferiority of the Catholic to the Protestant communities of the world is owing to the destruction of the spiritual element and the substitution of the grossest materialism in the symbolism of Roman Catholic rites. The writers find in the life and earnestness which come from the freedom of thought allowed in the Reformed system the cause of the alleged superiority. In contrast with this, the fatal claim of infallibility on the part of the abettors of the old system has made of the Church a mere machine and an obstacle to improvement.

REFORM.

But the effort to bring about desired changes goes on, and will continue to go on so long as the aspirations of the country find their stimulus in the influences now actively at work. The light diffuses itself slowly, dispelling the darkness of popular ignorance and *pur si muove*. Still the world moves, in spite of the maledictions of the Pontiff and his household of priests. We do not find so much encouragement in taking a view of the vast field spread for the education of the masses as we could wish in the fact that the average annual compensation of public school teachers is still but a little more than two hundred dollars, and the hundreds of thousands of the generation coming forward are ever making larger demands. Elementary education for a vast population costs a great deal, and as yet means are provided for the instruction of not more than one-quarter of the whole of the inhabitants of the country. Every time the annual contingent is added to the Army we have opportunity to see what is the condition of instruction of those born in the last twenty years. Many of the country bumpkins, now coming in to begin their military service, have as robust a physique as one would wish to see; but, so far as a knowledge of letters is concerned, the majority of them do not know B from a bull's foot. It is certainly true that the Army is doing not a little, with its strict discipline, to straighten out the crooked sticks of the brush-wood of society, and thus, in a mild, intellectual, and moral sense, the $40,-000,000 expended on the military establishment are not thrown away. But it is only the first rough hammering of the crude material in the process of education.

LOSS OF VOICE.

Dr. Bouillaud has communicated a curious case of aphasia to the French Academy of Sciences. The patient is an advocate, of the age of thirty. During one of the nights of the month of June, 1875, he was painfully surprised to find himself paralyzed on the whole of the right side, and that he had at the same time lost the power of speech, without, however, experiencing the slightest diminution of his intellectual faculties. He perfectly comprehended his wife's grief at the occurrence, her words, ideas, and sentiments; and though he deeply felt for her and for himself, he was unable to give vent to his feelings in words. Since he understood everything that was said to him, he might have answered in writing; but his right hand being also paralyzed, he was debarred from having recourse to that means of communication, not being in the habit of writing with the left. The paralysis of the limbs ceased in the course of a short time, and the patient could then write a few words and sign business papers. He could even utter some solitary words, but was unable to make them into intelligible sentences. Still his intellect and disposition were the same; he knew his friends, the things about him, the places and times, all business matters, and loved the persons and animals he loved before. He could play at cards, enjoy music, reckon and read, but without pronouncing a word. On the 28th of December last, when he consulted Dr. Bouillaud, his face and general attitude were those of a man in the full enjoyment of his intellectual faculties, with this single defect, that he could only articulate a few words, chiefly monosyllabic, with great difficulty and without order. The voice and all its inarticulate sounds were preserved, and the same was the case with the motions of the tongue, lips, and cheeks. Hence the only cause of the perturbation must be the brain; but what part of it? Dr. Bouillaud thinks he can localize the affection in the anterior or frontal lobe of the cerebral hemispheres. For the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with the same infirmity, he adds that in his long practice, specially devoted to such cases, he has often seen them cured, and never found them to end fatally.

THE INDIANS IN MICHIGAN.

The proposition to transfer the control of the Indians upon reservations within the States to the respective State Governments is said to be disapproved by Gov. Ludington, of Wisconsin, and approved by the authorities of North Carolina. Speaking for Michigan, Gov. Bagley writes:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING, Feb. 2, 1876.

Hon. A. M. Scales, M. C.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of recent date asking my views as to the policy of transferring the control of the Indians from the General Government to that of the State, I beg to state that in my opinion the State could take charge of our Indians, who are nearly all civilized, at very much less expense than it is now done. The number of Indians within our limits is not large, and I believe one clerk in some of the State departments could transact the entire Indian business of the State. Our schools are open to Indian children and are certainly better than the Government schools, of which I believe there are some six or seven in the State. I do not know the expense of conducting the Indian Department in this State, but suppose it to be some $10,000 or $12,000 per annum, exclusive of annuities or gratuities due the Indians by treaties. I am not in position to give as complete information on this subject as it deserves. Mr. George Betts, the present Indian Agent of this State, is a thoroughly reliable, upright, competent man, and his opinions would have more weight than any others, and I would advise you to consult him. He would not be biased in his judgment by the fact that he holds the office of Indian Agent. Major J. W. Long, who held the office of agent for some time, is thoroughly in favor of State control. I would advise you to also consult with him.

Yours truly, JOHN J. BAGLEY.

HOW HE WOUND HIS WATCH.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* relates the following: "A day or two since Mr. Shaw, time-keeper of the Consolidated Virginia Mine, found a watch lying in the snow, where it had evidently been dropped by some one working in or about the mine. Mr. Shaw wrote a notice to that effect, posting it by the side of the window to which the men came to give in their names when going on or coming off their shifts. Several men called and described what was according to their ideas a 'valuable watch,' nearly all making it gold, with a fine chain of the same metal. Some set a number of beautiful pieces of gold quartz into the links of the chain. At last a little Frenchman came to the window and said: 'You find one vatch, Mistair Shaw?'

'Yes, Sir,' said Shaw. 'Have you lost a watch?'

'Yes, sare, me have lose me one vatch.'

'Can you describe it?'

'Oh, yes, sare, me can descripe him ver' perfec'ly.'

'Well, what was it like?'

'My vatch he vas a silver vatch.'

'Very good. What kind of cases?'

'Vell, he have he's face wide open.'

'What kind of chain?'

'One leetle brass shain.'

'What kind of key was on the chain?'

'Vell, no key be on ze shain. He have no key at all. I wind him by zee tail.'

The watch was a stem-winder, and the Frenchman had given a perfect description of it, even down to 'zee tail.'"

POST OFFICE LOOK-BOX KEYS.

The Postmaster of Alton, Ill., required a deposit of $20 from the holders of lock-boxes, as security for the three keys furnished with each box. In view of the fact, the editor of the Alton *Telegraph* wrote to Washington and received the following reply:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1876.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst. is received. It is the custom of this office, when applied to by Postmasters, respecting a deposit of a small sum of money to secure the return of keys to lock boxes, to instruct them to furnish one key without any deposit, to secure its return, and to authorize them to require a deposit of fifty cents for each additional key. This amount must be refunded on the return of each additional key furnished. The Postmaster will be written to on the subject. Very respectfully,

J. W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEE FUND.

The Treasurer of the Lee Monument Fund, in Richmond, Va., has received a letter from five little girls of that city, which reads thus:

MR. HUNTER: We send you twenty-one five-cent pieces for "the Lee monument."

We had Tableaux last night for this price, but some slipped in without paying.

Belle Walker, Maggie Marye, Bessie Lay, Toulie Atkins, Lillie Wolfe.

FEB. 15, 1876.

UTAH PRODUCTIONS.

The Salt Lake *Herald* prints the record of the condition of the farming and manufacturing industries of Utah in the year 1875, the figures being taken from a report made to the Legislature by the Bureau of Statistics of the Territory, under the auspices of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. The aggregates are stated as follows: Agricultural products, $4,393,922 07; horticultural, $1,170,248 50; animals, $6,642,796 59; animal products, $1,219,094 56; mechanical and manufacturing industries, $5,500,741; total, $18,935,102 72.

CHICAGO TOPICS.

CURRENT GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

A COMPLICATED MUNICIPAL SITUATION AND ITS COST—CONTROVERSY WITH THE INSURANCE COMPANIES ABOUT RATES AND TAXES—LOANABLE FUNDS AND THE INTEREST THEREON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876.

It would probably be a wise movement on the part of the Government to establish at Chicago the head-quarters of that mythical person known as "Old Probabilities." There is certainly no other place on the American Continent where so many varieties of weather may be observed within so short a time. During the past week there have been fair and unfair samples of the four seasons. One day the thermometer reached zero, which would pass respectably for Winter; another, there was thunder and lightning and a heavy rain, such as we see in Summer; this was followed by a raw, sloppy experience for twenty-four hours, that bespoke the coming of Spring, which is the dullest and dreariest season of all the year; and then there was a bright and beautiful day, when the rays of the sun warmed a clear and bracing atmosphere, and recalled the Autumn time, which is the only enjoyable season of this trying climate. So the barometer and thermometer have been playing hide-and-seek for a week without tiring, and the mercury has evinced all the alertness of its mythological namesake. Chicago weather would keep "Old Probabilities" exceedingly busy, and, generally, warrant him in congratulating all the rest of the world on the comparative blessings of their various meteorological conditions.

THE COST OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Controller's estimates, which have just been made up for the current year, remind the tax-payer of one of the two visitors from whom there is said to be no escape. The practice is for all the different departments and branches of the City Government to make up their budgets separately, and these are turned over to the City Controller, who revises them, and in turn presents his estimates for all the year's expenses to the Common Council. All this appears to be merely a senseless form, since the Common Council in the end remodel the estimates to their own liking, fix the aggregate appropriation at any figure they please, and parcel it out among the different branches of the services as their own interests seem to dictate. Thus the Controller this year recognizes the tendency of the times to retrenchment, and hearkens to the voice of people who demand it in unmistakable accents. His estimates make an actual reduction of nearly $1,000,000 in the running expenses of the City Government, after allowing for $500,000 which he advises shall be appropriated to apply on the reduction of the outstanding certificates of indebtedness—the floating debt over and above the bonded indebtedness, which already exceeds the constitutional limit of five per cent. on the taxable valuation of city property. Yet the sum total of his estimates reaches the large figure of $4,817,344, which would appear to be ample for a city of little more than four hundred thousand people, in which all the street paving is done by special assessments not included in the general estimates. The main items of the expenditure of nearly five millions a year are as follows: Board of Public Works, about $450,000; to meet deficiency on tax collections of previous years, $500,000; Fire Department, $550,000; Health Department, $60,000; interest account, $300,000; House of Correction, $35,000; legal expenses, (over and above the regular Law Department of the city,) $20,000; Police fund, $700,000; printing jobs, $15,000; public library, $25,000; salaries of city officials, such as Mayor, Controller, Assessor, Collector, Attorneys, &c., $90,000; schools, $375,000; expenses of lighting the streets with gas, $600,000.

These, it must be kept in mind, are simply the Controller's estimates for the year, which are two or three millions less than the various departments have asked for, and also that much less, it is to be feared, than the Common Council will vote them. For, to bring the current expenditures within the sums set down by the Controller, it will be necessary to reduce salaries ten per cent., stop many public improvements in which friends of the Aldermen have interests as contractors, and lop off a large number of barnacles in the shape of small office-holders who have fixed themselves upon the corporation with the assistance of the same Council that now has the power to provide for them. These are the reasons why the hope of retrenchment from the Common Council is very remote. Hundreds of men are employed by the city as street inspectors, sidewalk inspectors, water and sewer inspectors, who do nothing which the Police could not do in the regular discharge of their routine duties. The assessment and collection of city taxes is now placed in the hands of the county officials by the general law, but the same old bureaus of Tax Commissioner, City Assessor, and City Collector, each with a host of assistants, are maintained as before. There are traditional jobs of the most outrageous character, such as the city printing, which is done both in English and German, though it is superfluous and unnecessary in either. This the charter requires the Council to let to the lowest bidder, while as a matter of fact it is let to the highest bidder—that is, the person who makes the highest bids for Aldermanic votes. The Council has just gone through one of its periodical struggles over this job, and two of the publishers of second-class newspapers have made public statements as to the reason why they did not receive the contract. One says that he offered $5,000 and the other that he agreed to pay more, but both maintain that they were outbid and hence lost the contract. One of these persons is the notorious "Brick" Pomeroy, who now publishes his weekly paper in Chicago, and whom New-Yorkers will probably recall as lost to sight but not to memory dear.

The simple fact is that the Chicago Common Council, and for that matter almost every branch of the City Government, is corrupt to the core—either venal, and to be bought for money, or dishonest in yielding to personal and vicious influences. The municipal situation is full of dangers which the tax-payers and good citizens of Chicago fail to realize in their selfish devotion to their business and their unpatriotic habit of ignoring all political connections. Nearly two years and a half ago they permitted the control of the city to pass into the hands of the reckless classes, with a man in the Mayor's office who would be set down as a loafer in any other city, and surrounded by a characterless horde fellows who have no other pursuit than tax-eating. The interests of the people are sold out on every occasion when they come in contact with the interests of these tax-eaters, who succeeded in adopting a charter which carried the Aldermen six months and the Mayor eighteen months beyond the terms for which they were elected. The charter was adopted by fraud, direct evidence of which is just beginning to come out from rascals who were engaged in the work, but who have failed to receive the rewards promised them for their villainy. The courts claim to be hampered and bound down by the law in such manner that they can afford no relief from the iniquities that are constantly practiced under the name of Government; and there are almost daily evidences of bribery and corruption, all but confessed by the official scoundrels, which do not even reach the Grand Jury, and never get so far as an indictment. Of course it is the fault of the people that they suffer, and this condition of things will last, to the detriment of the city's material interests, until actual danger of confiscation shall rouse the people to revolt.

FIRE INSURANCE AND LOANABLE FUNDS.

There is considerable feeling just now against the fire insurance companies doing business in Chicago. It is very generally believed, and there seems to be a reasonable ground for the belief, that the insurance companies have abused the opportunities that grew out of the two large fires from which Chicago has suffered, and that they have not made fair allowances for the money which has been expended and the improvements that have been provided in the way of protection against large fires in the future. After the fire of July, 1874, in which the value of the property destroyed was not more than two-thirds as much as in the recent New-York fire, the board companies withdrew for a short time, and returned with rates enormously increased. Since that time Chicago has expended several hundred thousand dollars in the extension and enlargement of water-mains and increase of hydrants; has built several new engine-houses, increased and improved its fire apparatus and added to the force; has made the fire limits coextensive with the city limits, passed a more rigid building law, and established a thorough system of building inspection; has built a new tunnel under the lake, carried it several miles through the heart of the city, with a number of large subterranean reservoirs at short intervals, and has erected new water-works at another end of the city, so that, in a few weeks there will be two independent tunnels running out three miles into the lake, with separate and adequate machinery ready for use at all times. The fruits of this work are seen in the number of fires and amount of property destroyed in Chicago during the past year, ending with Jan. 31 inst. The official report shows that there were 411 alarms, of which 92 were still alarms, and that the total value of the property destroyed was only $457,360, of which $217,150 was covered by insurance. The largest single fire was the destruction of a suburban glue factory, valued at $200,000, and included in the above estimate. Now the annual insurance which Chicago pays is variously estimated from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. It certainly does not fall below the former figure and probably approximates the latter. Taking an average between the two, then Chicago paid last year nearly twenty times as much in premiums as it collected from losses. It is no wonder, with this showing, and in view of the large amount of money paid by Chicago over and above insurance premiums in the way of improving the condition of the city with reference to fires, and for the benefit of insurance companies, that there should be a universal demand for a greater reduction in rates than the companies have shown a willingness to make. The disposition on their part to make a partial reduction has been checked for the time being by the discovery that they will be subject to a city tax of two per cent. on their net receipts, under the general charter recently adopted in Chicago, and this will probably be used as an excuse for maintaining the rates higher than they should be.

The fact seems to be that insurance companies and other Eastern corporations doing business and loaning money in Chicago and the West generally must learn to content themselves with a lower rate of interest on their capital invested than they have been in the habit of receiving in years past. This conclusion is warranted both by the general shrinkage in property values and the marked decrease in the average rates of interest in the West since the panic of 1873. In a word, it is a part of the constrained return to doing business on the "hard pan." Before the present financial crisis set in Eastern capital, whether invested in insurance or loans in Chicago, was accustomed to earn a very much larger interest than it could at home. Speculation was rife in real estate, grain, stocks, and all sorts of schemes, and people were apparently indifferent to the amount of interest they agreed to pay. Bank discounts were invariably ten per cent.; short loans on real estate reached the same figure, besides commissions, and long loans commanded eight and nine per cent., with commissions. Now ordinary bank discounts run down to even eight per cent., and special arrangements on first-class securities may be made at more favorable figures. Loans on real estate for long time can be made at seven and eight per cent., with lower commissions than formerly. I know of an instance in which a gentleman recently had occasion to borrow some $25,000 for a short time on first-class security. He got the money for seven per cent., and, the transaction leaking out, he was besieged by the money agents for several days after, begging him to take some more on the same terms. There is more loanable capital at home than formerly. During the past season, Chicago capital for the first time has been able to carry the immense port trade of the city. It is also going into railroad investments to some extent, and it will begin to furnish the insurance if the Eastern companies do not take warning in time.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE CITY.

The musical sensation of the city has been a dissension occasioned by the professional visit of the celebrated pianist, Von Bülow, who recently gave several concerts here. His coming was preceded by some reports which had the effect of arraying the Germans of the city in hostility to him. He had been reported in the newspapers as having discharged a conductor of his orchestra in Boston for excessive beer-drinking, and as having expressed himself very emphatically against the general practice of beer-guzzling among his countrymen. The Germans, as a class, resent any reflections on their national beverage as savagely as an Ultramontane does a criticism on the infallibility of the Pope. That Von Bülow, a German himself, should have spoken disparagingly of beer was an unpardonable offense, and the Germans of Chicago took it so much to heart that they even refused to recognize his undoubted skill as a pianist and his transcendent accomplishments as a musician. The German prints reflected the sentiments of their constituency, and criticised him severely and unjustly. Von Bülow is himself endowed with a good deal of the German spirit of combativeness, and at his last concert he defended himself in a little speech against the attacks of the German papers, and ludicrously illustrated on the piano the kind of music which the Germans had been telling him he ought to play in this country and the manner in which it ought to be played. It soon became reported that, in this speech, Von Bülow referred to his countrymen as "Dutchmen," (which he did not,) and thereupon the antagonism was increased. The extreme was reached at last by a "humorous" German weekly, which published a cut of Von Bülow, adorned with the kind of horns that *Falstaff* desired to put on *Master Ford*, and accompanied with a string of doggerel, the refrain of which was an allusion to the Wagner scandal with Von Bülow's wife. Altogether it was a disgraceful piece of business.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence have been playing their "Mighty Dollar" at McVicker's Theatre to crowded houses for the past two weeks. This success was primarily because the play had a run of one hundred nights in New-York, for without some such advertisement the Chicago people would not have gone to see it whether they liked it or not. But it has held and amused the people because of Mr. Florence's admirable characterization of a type of politician which is better known perhaps in the West than the East, and which, allowing for the necessary exaggeration of the stage, is as striking an illustration of a certain phase of American life as has ever been given us. It has also been a matter of congratulation to Mr. Florence's friends that so fine an actor has been able to separate himself from the rut of the Irish drama, which has become so irksome from "damnable iteration."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE TAYLOR-DARCY COLLISON IN THE HUDSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The following additional cases were heard in the United States Supreme Court on Friday:

No. 155.—*Hall et al. vs. the United States, and one other case.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—These were suits against Hall, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Minnesota District, and his sureties for a deficit in his accounts. He pleaded a set-off of certain amounts paid Deputy Collectors and other expenses, which as alleged had always previously been allowed, but which were now disallowed. The decision was that they were properly rejected, and that the decision of the department was final. It is here contended that this decision was an error, inasmuch as the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to allow for the services rendered in this case such a sum as is reasonable; that the sum claimed was reasonable, but was disallowed. Hence the court will do what the head of the department should have done under the decision in the United States vs. McDaniel, 7 Peters, 11. Gilfillan & Williams for plaintiff in error; S. B. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, for the Government.

No. 156.—*Propeller John Taylor vs. The New-Jersey Transportation Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a case of collision on the Hudson River off Pier No. 39, at the foot of Vesey street, between the propeller and the ferry-boat John S. Darcy, belonging to the Transportation Company, Oct. 31, 1867. The decree was for the appellee, the court finding that the collision was wholly the fault of the John Taylor, because the courses of the two vessels, when first observed, were crossing, and the Taylor had the ferry-boat on her starboard side, and it was her duty to have kept out of the way, and for that purpose to have put herself in a position to take the necessary steps in time. It is here insisted that the ferry-boat was at fault for not stopping her engine long enough, when coming out of her berth, to observe if her course was clear, that she might govern herself accordingly; and in giving a signal of her intention to come out ahead of the passing boat, without first stopping to observe if such a thing was possible. C. Van Santvoord for appellant, and W. R. Beebe for appellee.

No. 157.—*Holdeman et al. vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—This was an action against Holdeman and his sureties as Surveyor of Customs at the port of Louisville, Ky., for a breach of his bond. The defense was that a former action against the same defendants for the same cause of action had been discontinued by the Government upon the payment of the costs by the defendants. The court held that the former suit was not then prosecuted, and that the cause of action remained. This ruling is assigned as error here, where it is said that the plea was a bar to the action. Harlan and Wilson for appellants in error; S. B. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, for the Government.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ETON COLLEGE.

A HISTORY OF ETON COLLEGE. 1440—1875. By H. C. MAXWELL LYTE, M. A. With illustrations by P. H. DELAMOTTE. A steel engraving by C. H. JEENS. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

There are few English schools of which we hear so much and know so little in detail as of Eton College. Dr. Arnold has made Rugby famous, and all Americans interested in educational affairs know more or less of its organization, its history, and its systems, through their study of the life of its illustrious head. While Eton can boast of provosts eminent for their attainments and of marked capacity as instructors, there are none who have left their mark so indelibly as did Dr. Arnold, and the institution is therefore known in general only as one of the chief preparatory schools of England, as well as one of the most ancient. In this beautifully printed and carefully illustrated volume, Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte rehearses with loving enthusiasm the history of Eton. As the book has been written for Englishmen, and especially for those who have been connected with the college, there are many points upon which it does not give the precise information which American readers more especially desire. Still, it is a most interesting and instructive record, as it might be taken for granted that it would be, since it covers a period of nearly four centuries and a half.

Eton College—according to its original and formal title, "The King's College of our Lady of Eton, beside Windsor"—was founded in 1440. The charter, issued by Henry VI., bears bears date Oct. 11, in that year. The famous college founded by William of Wykeham, at Winchester, was the model selected for the new institution, and in 1440 Henry visited Winchester to gather ideas and suggestions for the execution of his scheme.

Henry himself laid the foundation-stone of the college, but for the first few years little progress was made in the erection of the necessary buildings. The building accounts, which are preserved among the muniments of Eton, furnish some curious items. All the skilled men received three shillings a week apiece, except that the sawyers, carpenters, and ordinary masons only received half a crown in those numerous weeks which contained some holydays, while the freemasons received their entire wages irrespectively of saints' days and anniversaries. The common laborers were paid at the rate of four pence a day. They were, however, supplied with tools, as appears from fines imposed "for breking a scope," "for breking of a shovell." They dined in the middle of the day, and had their wages docked if they were not promptly at work at "one of clocke." On one occasion it is set down that a whole batch forfeited a day's wages because "they wolde not go to their work till two of clocke." "For looking about," "for playing," or "for chiding," the fine was two pence, and the overseer was severe upon one who insisted on "telling tales and letting [hindering] his felowes."

In looking about for a master of Eaton, Henry VI. could find no one more competent than William of Waynflete, who had for eleven years held that position at Winchester. The King finally induced him to resign that office, and he removed to Eton, accompanied by five Fellows and thirty-four scholars of Winchester. Instead of provoking a rivalry between the two institutions, this draft upon the resources of Winchester brought that and the school at Eton into a close alliance, which has ever since been maintained.

There are numerous accounts of quaint customs in connection with the early history of Eton supplied in this volume, but we have neither the space to allude to them nor to follow in order the vicissitudes which threatened the college when Edward IV. and Henry VIII., for instance, restricted its resources or seized its properties to make up deficiencies in their revenues. The latter at one time seems even to have contemplated the destruction of Eton. On the whole, however, the college has been greatly favored by royalty.

It is also impossible to do more than allude to a few of the eminent scholars and instructors who have held the office of Provost or that of head master at Eton during the four centuries and more of its existence. Nicholas Udall, who succeeded to the management of the school in 1534, took special pains to promote acting as a means of both recreation and training for the scholars. "Roister Doister," the earliest English comedy now extant, was written by him. Udall's career as head master was brought to an abrupt termination by certain disclosures seriously affecting his character, which were made in the course of a curious investigation at Westminster. Two of the scholars, both boys of good family, had confessed to a robbery of silver images and other plate which had been committed at Eton in 1541. A London goldsmith was suspected of being their accomplice. All were released finally, but only on giving very heavy bail. In the meanwhile Udall himself was examined in the matter by interrogatories, and, whether innocent or guilty of complicity in the robbery, confessed to immoralities so scandalous as to send him to the Marshalsea. After a time he was released through the influence of powerful friends, and devoted the rest of his life to literary pursuits. Henry Savile, whom Hallam styles "the most learned Englishman in profane literature of the reign of Elizabeth," while older writers sometimes called him a "Lay Bishop," in consideration of his great theological knowledge, was elected Provost 1596. Lady Savile, it is related, was of a querulous disposition, and used to grudge the time which her husband devoted to literary studies. On one occasion she said: "Sir Henry, I would I were a book too, and then you would a little more respect me," to which a bystander replied: "You must then be an almanac, Madam, that he might change every year." When Savile was suffering from overwork at his edition of St. John Chrysostom she threatened to burn the great Father for killing her husband. This translation of Chrysostom, by the way, is the work which of all others that he executed will hand Savile's name down to posterity. In the course of his travels he purchased many valuable manuscripts to assist him in his work. Then he sent agents to almost every part of Europe to make further collections, and James I. took so warm an interest in his labors that he instructed his ambassadors to procure every facility for Savile's copyists. The scarcity of Greek type and skilled printers in England obliged Savile to procure a fount of type from abroad, and then, having secured the services of the King's Printer, John Norton, whom Casaubon styles "by far the richest man of his profession, and a man of good abilities," he had the printing done under his own eye at Eton. Besides this great work, Sir Henry Savile wrote a treatise on Roman warfare which was so highly esteemed that it was translated into German long after his death. He also made a collection of old English historians in 1596, which is still highly esteemed by students. He was besides engaged in the revision of the English Bible. Of all the Provosts of Eton he was unquestionably the most eminent as a scholar.

Americans will read with surprise and almost incredulity, especially in these latter days, of the absolute power exercised by the Provost of Eton in the matter of punishing the scholars. Flogging seems to have been the chief resource from the earliest period, and rank secured no

immunity. It was believed that tobacco was an excellent preventive against the plague which committed such dreadful ravages in the reign of Charles II., and the Eton boys were ordered to smoke in school daily. Tom Rogers told Hearne, as it is recorded in the diary of the latter, "that he was never whipped so much in his life as he was one morning for not smoaking." In 1768, under Dr. Foster as head master, a rebellion occurred which is the most famous in the history of Eton. It originated in the breach of some technicality in the regulations, and assumed unnecessarily formidable proportions through Dr. Foster's want of tact. About one hundred and sixty in all of the boys took part in the revolt. One tradition has it that the whole body threw their school-books into the Thames, and that they spent a night away from the college at a locality known as Marsh's Inn, despite the remonstrances of a friendly master, who rode over to advise them to return at once. The dénoument and some of its incidents are thus related by Mr. Lyte:

"On the following morning the boys marched back to the playing fields, and eighteen of them had a conference with the masters in the Upper School. They offered to capitulate on condition that they should all be treated alike; but Dr. Foster declared that he would make no conditions. This announcement caused a regular panic, and *sauve qui peut* became the order of the day. One writer records with indignation that three of the ringleaders, 'to their eternal infamy, made peace at the expense of their own honor.' Many of their comrades followed their example, while others, more deeply implicated or more timid, hastened away to their own homes, only to encounter the reproaches of their indignant parents. William Grenville, afterward Prime Minister, was sent back to Eton for a few hours—probably to be flogged—and was then taken away from the school. Lord Harrington's son swore a solemn oath that he would not submit, and went up to London; but his father would only speak to him through the door, insisting on his immediate return to Eton. 'Sir,' said the son, 'consider I shall be —— if I do.' 'And I,' answered the father, 'will be —— if you don't.' 'Yes, my Lord,' retorted this dutiful son, 'but you will be —— whether I do or not.' The two sons of the Marquis of Granby met with a warmer reception, and were asked whether they would like to go to the theatre that evening. The offer seemed too good to be true, but they accepted it with alacrity. 'Yes,' said the bluff old General, who had himself experienced the discipline of Eton, 'you shall go there to-night for your own pleasure, and to-morrow you shall return to Dr. Foster and be flogged for mine.'"

Dr. Foster's lack of tact in the management of the college reduced the number of pupils from 500, to which figure it had grown under his predecessor, Dr. Barnard, to about two hundred. Dr. Barnard, by the way, numbered among his pupils Charles James Fox. When but fifteen years of age he was taken away from school for four months and introduced to the dissipated society of Paris and Spa. "He returned to Eton," we are told, "with the ideas and airs of a man of fashion, but he was laughed at by the boys, and soundly flogged by the head master. After that he became more careful about his work, and attained such proficiency in Latin versification as to be "sent up." Under Dr. Davis, the successor of Dr. Foster, a party of boys carried off the flogging block and wreaked their vengeance on it, with red-hot pokers, splitting it up into small pieces, which their school-fellows were glad enough to buy from them. The young Marquis of Huntley took his fragment home with him to Gordon Castle as a trophy. At a later date, under Dr. Hawtrey, Lord Waterford, Lord Alford, and Mr. J. H. Jesse, in a frolic, but at some peril to their lives, through having to creep along a narrow ledge over the colonnade of Upper School to effect an entrance into the library, carried off block and birches together. Great was the indignation of the Provost on sending up a number of boys to the library to be flogged to find that his instruments of torture had disappeared. The block finally made its appearance in London, where it for a time formed the official seat of the President of the "Eton Block Club," a society for which no one was eligible who had not been flogged three times at school. Two snuff-boxes were made of the wood with silver mountings, and sent, one to the Provost and the other to the head master.

The period from 1809 to 1834 is memorable for the reign of Dr. Keate as head master, while Dr. Goodall was Provost. Dr. Keate is described most graphically by Kinglake in *Eothen*. "Anybody," he writes, "without the least notion of drawing could still draw a speaking, nay, scolding, likeness of Keate. If you had no pencil you could draw him well enough with a poker or the leg of a chair or the smoke of a candle. He had the most complete command over his temper—I mean over his good temper—which he scarcely ever allowed to appear; you could not put him out of humor—that is out of the *ill* humor which he thought to be fitting for a head master. His red, shaggy eye-brows were so prominent that he habitually used them as arms and hands, for the purpose of pointing out any object toward which he wished to attract attention; the rest of his features were equally striking in their way, and they were all his own." As this description indicates, Dr. Keate was a severe disciplinarian. Flogging was his chief resource for maintaining his authority, as might be inferred from one of his rules, that a boy should lose his remove if flogged three times in one day. Keate's victims declared that his very name was derived from *chee* (I shed) *ate* (woe.) Some of them even asserted that flogging was a pleasure to him. As illustrative of the habitual inappropriate threat of the birch, it was alleged that the Doctor's comment on the sixth beatitude was "'Blessed are the pure in heart.' Mind that; it's your duty to be pure in heart. If you are not pure in heart I'll flog you." "A Bishop of our day," writes Mr. Lyte, "noted alike at school and on the bench for his gentle and amiable character, remembers the last words addressed to him by Dr. Keate. He had gone to 'take leave,' had duly deposited his bank-note on the table and was going out of 'chambers,' when the Doctor called out after him, 'Now mind you behave quietly. If I hear of your making a noise at your dames, I'll have you brought back, and I'll flog you.'" On one occasion it is matter of record that Dr. Keate flogged more than eighty boys, but this was acknowledged to be one of those cases in which the circumstances fully justified his severity. The boys rebelled against one of the regulations, and agreed that if summoned to the block they would refuse to submit to punishment. Dr. Keate waited until the young rebels were safe in bed, and then sent the tutors to the different houses to arouse them and bring them to him in relays of two or three. Thus taken by surprise, the boys had no opportunity to arrange any common plan of action. Dr. Keate dealt with them one by one, and the operation lasted until long after midnight. "Sore in mind and body, the boys could not but admit the next morning that they had been beaten in every sense of the word." But, in spite of all his severity, Dr. Keate had a gentler side to his character which made him beloved, and shortly after his retirement in 1834 the boys presented him with three pieces of plate, costing about $3,000 gold. For once he was fairly overcome. He gave vent to his feelings by taking off his cocked hat, the only time that symbol of authority was ever known to be raised to any one.

There is much that is interesting to all college-bred readers of this volume in its accounts of the growth of boating, cricketing, and more especially in its descriptions of the customs peculiar to Eton itself. One of the most famous and most ancient of the latter was the festival known as "Montem." Salt Hill, a small mound near Slough, was the locality where the rites pertaining to this ceremonial were celebrated. One of its features was the presentation of a pinch of salt to all strangers, who, in turn, were expected to give money toward the expenses of the day. Tickets were finally substituted for salt, but money was exacted for these bits of pasteboard, and on some occasions as much as £1,250 was collected. This money was supposed to be given to the Captain of the day to help him in his University career; but, as he was expected to defray all the expenses of the celebration, the honor of having been Captain was generally all that was left him. The pertinacity of the boys in exacting money and the turbulence which came to characterize the proceedings, brought about its restriction, first to a triennial instead of an annual celebration. In earlier times one of the collegers was dressed to represent a parson, another a clerk, and after some mock ceremonials, the parson, following immemorial custom, kicked the clerk from the top of the hill to the bottom. Queen Charlotte was so much shocked at witnessing this performance in 1778, that at her request it was discontinued, and parson and clerk disappeared together. But even the lopping off of its more prominent objectionable features could not reform the celebration, and about thirty years ago, after the reference of the question to the Queen herself, Lord John Russell advised the entire abolition of the custom. Thus Montem passed away, but after a struggle which almost convulsed the nation itself. It is to be regretted that complete reminiscences of the Eton scholars who afterward became distinguished in English literature or politics could not have been preserved by the successive provosts and head masters, or, better still, by their own class-mates. Shelley appears in the description of Dr. Hawtrey as "a stripling, pale, and lustrous-eyed," equally indifferent to the work and the games of the school. He refused to "fag," and this led to bullying and "Shelley-baits" in which he was frequently chased up-town. In his more peaceful hours he was addicted to quaint books and pursuits. He is said to have charged the handle of his door with electricity, which inflicted a shock on the tutor, who came to inquire into the noise caused by the machine. The Duke of Wellington enjoyed nothing more keenly than the opportunity of occasionally revisiting the scenes of his school life. His eldest brother, the Marquis of Wellesley, was buried at Eton by his own request, and the beauty of the lines which he composed for his epitaph were fully preserved in a graceful translation of them by another eminent Etonian, the Earl of Derby.

These gleanings from Mr. Maxwell Lyte's *History of Eton College* show that it is a faithful and entertaining reproduction of the internal life of one of the most famous of the schools of England. Such a work is far more interesting than a formal account of the organization and curriculum of the college would have been. These may be had at any time from the official records, but the characteristic anecdotes of teachers and scholars which are here preserved would in time have dropped out of sight and recollection, and Mr. Lyte has performed a most acceptable service by doing all in his power for their preservation.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
Third Monday's motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.
Case on—No. 98.—Devoe vs. Boyd et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Westbrook, J.
January Term continued—held in General Term room. Adjourned until Wednesday, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1092—Corwin vs. Hartman.
680—Laportas vs. Vanderbilt.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., Ex'rs.
225—Maguire vs. Pardy et al.
2338—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.
982—Mathes vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
4224—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.
4228—Same vs. Same.
4087—Hatfield et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1142—Spinnetti vs. The Atlas S. S. Co.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c.
2532—The Suburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1282—Graham vs. Brainerd et al.
970—Schappert vs. Sulzer.
1334—Same vs. Same.
2352—Sigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
525—Spratt vs. Pottier.
1218—Kelly vs. Van Triet et al.
1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
772—McKee vs. Cheney.
1184—Aubrey, Assignee, vs. Baxter.
1220—Avery et al. vs. Wilson et al.
1230—The Gold & S. Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
1236—Stevenson vs. Campbell et al.
1238—Laidlaw et al. vs. Dawes et al.
1252—Sherwood, Ex'r, &c., vs. Bibbons et al.
1254—Gazzam vs. Evarts.
1258—Ogden versus Van Moers.
872—Lexow vs. Julian.
748—Smith vs. Hodges.
844—Wilkinson et al., Trustees, vs. Orvis et al.
320—N. Y. Gold Ex. Bank vs. Chandler.
1050—Speyers vs. Gould et al.
1138—Sherman vs. Mason et al.
1344—McBride, an infant, vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Co.
1804—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
1750—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2336—Thomson, Assignee, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1228—Blendy vs. Gould et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1189—O'Brien vs. Browning.
2350—Funch vs. Brink et al.
1131—Fisher, Trustee, vs. Courteny et al.
1155—Schultheis et al. vs. Meinhard et al.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2507—Lowden vs. The B'd of Police of N.Y. et al
1421—Morris, Administratrix, &c., vs. Gillick et al.
53—Risley vs. The Phenix Bank of N. Y.
1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
1069—Allerton et al. vs. Nolan.
1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
873—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name et al.
1105—De Jonge, Assignee, vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1803—Dodge vs. The Mayor &c.
65½—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. The D. D., E.B.& B.R.R. Co.
1213—Hommedieu vs. Danforth.
2331—Davies vs. The Mayor &c.
5332—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
2633—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
2334—Colegrove vs. The Mayor, &c.
2335—Tytler vs. The Mayor &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
17—Gutch et al vs. Crowley
6—Gans vs. Ridgely.
18—Goldberg vs. Levinson.
1—Davis vs. The Mayor &c.
39—Schwartz vs. Spangenberg.
22—Tracy vs. Hecker et al.
33—Brown vs. Schwoon et al.
32—Hardman vs. Dusenbury.
35—Millner vs. Morrell.
36—Bruce vs. The Hoboken Coal Co. et al.
38—McParlan, by guard'n, vs. McParlan.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
2—Lalor vs. Moore.
29—Rhodes vs. The Mut. Life Ins. Co.
14—Pearlstron vs. Bennett.
24—Scott et al. vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.
254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.
2049—Mech. & Trad. B'k N. Y. C. vs. The Mayor.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
956—Same vs. Same.
999—Strauss vs. North Ger. Lloyd Steamship Co.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.
51—Ely vs. Stillwell.
2281—Picott vs. Conner, Sheriff.
696—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
2288—Oakley vs. Pettretch.
2373—Tilton vs. Sullivan, Public Adm'r.
1690—Silber vs. Leavitt.
1157—Cheeseman, Executor, vs. Johnston.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
45—McCauley vs. Gans.
2122—Kalehar vs. Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.
760—First Nat. Bank of Denver vs. Lyon.
1618—O'Donnel vs. Hanning.
986—Moller vs. Tuska.
2071—Ford vs. The Mayor.
1555—Hamil vs. Cohen.
1556—Hoger vs. Adams.
1038—Wyman vs. Brennan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1670—Brown vs. The Mayor.
1673—Barnum vs. The Mayor.
1470—Mabie et al. vs. Harman et al.
1292—Kelly vs. O'Neill.
1356—Hillier vs. Rossler.
1365—Leonard vs. Ward.
2374—Burk, Adm'x, vs. The Mayor.
1818—Walsh vs. The Mayor.
1268—Owens vs. Rose et al.
1294—Harrison vs. Leopold.
1454—Burns, Adm'r, vs. Lutze et al.
1336—Hollander vs. Miranda.
1379—Friend vs. Walteck.
1377—Denby vs. Laborers' Union Ben't Soc'y.
1763—Austin vs. Ingraham
1764—Same vs. Same.
1249—O'Brien vs. Wahlig et al.
1292—Sturzberg et al. vs. O'Brien.
799—Sprague vs. Brennan.
1359—Robinson vs. Steurt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. Passed.
1534—Gross vs. Bouton.
1521—Ostrander vs. Oliver.
1608—Rheinhardt vs. Bloomfield.
2183—Weth vs. Bischoff.
1494—Frost vs. Sturtevant.
1496—Levy vs. Voege.
1789—Morrison, Adm'x, vs. Kirchner.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
Set Down.
1495—Kenyon vs. Duryee.
1504—Reynolds vs. Mason.
1535—The People, &c., vs. Samson.
1603—Frank vs. Commercial Fire Ins. Co. of New-York.
1665—Mackay vs. Asiel.
1668—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Almy.
1700—Wines vs. The Mayor.
1738—White vs. Chambers.
1755—Capron vs. Follet.
1785—Meehan vs. La Salle, New.
1798—Palmer vs. Lang.
1799—Hayward vs. Hernstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
6054—Eddy vs. Merrill.
6682—Cromwell et al. vs. Burr.
6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.
3929—Fogg vs. Fobias.
6489—Durlan vs. Central Y. de H. Society.
6440—Close vs. Curry.
6821—Heraghty et al. vs. Conway.
6261—Sperer vs. Beath.
1551—Blomquist versus Squires.
5357—Ross vs. Britten.
3187—Cohen vs. Conner et al.
3881—Holden vs. Howard, Jr.
3883—Hall et al. vs. Chadwick.
3911—Rehwinkel vs. Eisbach.
3941—Leicht vs. Mander.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
509—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co.
1397—Brierly, Adm'x, vs. Smith.
731—Cameron vs. Walker et al.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
923—Phillips vs. Ruger et al.
627—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.
827—Harrington vs. Beach.
283—Jaeges vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1855—Lawson vs. Pinckney.
823—Ryerson vs. Judson.
715—Cobb vs. Wood.
865—Jones vs. Rutter.
1924—Furman vs. Titus.
919—Van Dorn vs. The C. P., N. & E. R.R.R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
928—Whitney vs. White.
1834—Stokes et al. vs. Recknagel et al.
984—Bell vs. Sedgwick.
848—Maclean vs. Blossom.
778—Mason vs. Decker.
990—Mech. & Trad. Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Moore et al.
1000—Randall vs. Bremer.
1004—Johnson et al. vs. Flanagan.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
958—Same vs. Same.
1358—Smyser vs. Bright.
954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank, N. Y.
1972—Cochran vs. Gottwald et al.
718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhat'n R. E. As.
800½—Genin vs. The Avenue C Railroad.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3865—Levy vs. Frankland.
3801—Gray vs. Leeds.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwarten et al.
2568—Dater vs. Payne.
3797—Kantrowitz versus Garde.
3821—Goodkind et al. vs. Strickland et al.
5640—Kaupman vs. Looram.
6689—Keller et al. vs. Meilernann.
8534—McCreery vs. Culver.
6432—Cox vs. Conner.
5480—Talcott vs. Schmidt.
3844—Zeinlicka vs. Jackson.
3891—Walker vs. Martin.
3899—Richter vs. Sager.
3749—Wilkins et al. vs. Conner.
3189—Griffin vs. O'Meara et al.
1592—Salomon vs. Lowenthal et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2624—Frothingham vs. Disbecker.
5849—Siebrecht vs. Shook et al.
6881—Ahrens vs. Conner.
6882—Meyer vs. Conner.
6851—Butler et al. vs. Alexander.
4789—Stoddard vs. Sherwin et al.
4172—McEntire vs. Little.
2691—Hilmers vs. Harteau.
756—Scott vs. Drennan.
2658—Ott vs. McArthur.
2196—Sullivan vs. Mahan.
3404—Adelsberger vs. Crow.
3608—Nail vs. Mittnacht.
5535—Rothmel vs. Conner.
5845—Lowenstein vs. O'Bryan.
5698—Maack vs. Kleinfelder.
5784—Mayer vs. Conner.
5893—Hall vs. Broome.
6212—Kirkpatrick vs. Harris.
6312—Yutte vs. Bossong et al.
6529—Levy vs. Goodman.
6544—Leavitt et al. vs. Griswold.
6597—Shiner et al. vs. Ludwig.
6609—The Nat. B'k of Redemption, Boston, vs. Johnstone et al.
6603—Coates vs. Winter, imp'd.
6604—Beach vs. Curtis et al.
6592—Irwin vs. Reid.
6666—Reichers vs. Weatherland.
6712—Harlem Bank vs. Hossner, imp'd.
6725—Draper vs. The Chase Mfg. Co. et al.
6727—Same vs. Same.
6726—Same vs. Same.
6713—Hermance vs. McCrillis.
6748—Barnett vs. Clark et al.
6793—Semin vs. Viemeister.
6803—Lawrence vs. Alexander.
6809—Chester vs. The Manhattan Tel. Co.
1610—Birdsall vs. The Manhattan Tel. Co.
6811—Rosenthal vs. Canary.
6823—Newburger vs. Schroff et al.
6824—Mahst et al. vs. Schafer.
6834—Leonard vs. Reardon.
6625—Butler et al. vs. Conklin.
6836—Dailey et al. vs. Pettus.
6799—Maguire vs. Banecker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John J. Lang, Thomas Dennon, arson.
Edward Stein, felonious assault and battery.
Anthony Fay, Louis Kurz, grand larceny.
Mary Duffy, grand larceny.
Michael Roach, false pretense.
Mary McCabe, petit larceny.
Richard H. Scott, grand larceny.
Francisco Decania, robbery.
Andrew Doolan, burglary.
Thomas Devine, grand larceny.
James Doremus, Joseph Schoonover, John McCarthy, forgery.

THE SEARS ESTATE IN BOSTON.

THE HEIR TO THE PROPERTY BRINGS A SUIT IN EQUITY AGAINST THE TRUSTEES.

On the 25th of December last Mr. Joshua Montgomery Sears, the heir to the large property in Boston known as the Sears estate, attained his majority. By the terms of the father's will, however, the son was to receive but a moderate annuity during the next half dozen years, and after that the amount paid him was to be but small compared with the income of the estate, which was to remain as heretofore, under the control of Hon. Alpheus Hardy, Horatio Harris, and Hugh Montgomery, Trustees. The Boston *Post* says that this state of things is so distasteful to the son that he has appealed to the courts for relief in the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston on Friday, before Chief Justice Gray, a bill in equity was brought by him against the Trustees to obtain a conveyance to him of so much of his father's estate in the hands of the Trustees and of the income thereof as is not needed to support the trusts declared in the will, upon the ground that the same is undisposed of by the will, and that upon the arrival at the age of twenty-one years he is entitled to the same as heir-at-law. The principal fund now amounts to about four millions dollars, producing an income of $250,000. The will contains the following provisions: "I give to my son, Joshua M. Sears, the sum of $30,000, to be paid to him at the age of twenty-one years." "All such parts of the income of my estate which may be necessary for the support and education of my son I order to be used for that purpose, and when he shall be twenty-one years old I direct that $4,000 be paid to him annually, when he shall be twenty-five years old $6,000 per year, and $10,000 per year when he shall be thirty years old. And in the case of the death of my son before he arrives at the age of twenty-one, then I direct that $10,000 be paid to the town of Yarmouth for the purpose of a library and $6,000 for free lectures in said town, and the residue and remainder of said estate I direct to be paid and divided, one-third thereof to my brother Charles, one-third to my brother Willard, and one-third to the children of my brother, Thomas W. Steers." On his attaining the age of twenty-one years the Trustees paid him $30,000 and declined to pay to him anything beyond the annuities provided for in the will. The bill alleges substantially these facts, and asks that the Trustees may be ordered to convey to the complainant so much of the principal fund in their hands and of the income thereof as is not needed to support the annuities of $4,000, $5,000, and $10,000 to the complainant. The Trustees in their answer admit the facts as set forth in the bill, but deny that the complainant is entitled to any portion of the principal as heir-at-law or as undisposed of by the will, contending that the estate must be kept in trust in the hands of the Trustees, not only for the payment of the annuities to the son, but also for his education and support during life, and they submit the question to the determination of the court. The case was reserved by the Chief Justice upon the bill and answer for the determination of the full court.

THE ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY.

From the report of Mine Inspector Blewitt, for the eastern district of the Wyoming coal fields, the Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* learns that the total amount of coal mined in the district during the year 1875, is 7,947,861 tons. There were 102 accidents in the district during the year, or one accident to every 77,588 tons. The number of deaths, 62, shows one death to every 28,000 tons, and the number of widows, 36, leaves one widow to every 219,833 tons, and there is an orphan to every 67,068 tons mined. There are employed in the district 17,552 men and boys, 2,103 mules, and 9,867 coal cars. The amount of coal used in and around the mines to furnish steam power to breakers, mines, fans, and furnaces during the year is 291,419 tons, and there were sold to 13,000 miners 156,000 tons. There are laid in the mines 191 miles of headings or gangways, and 181 miles of airways. There are laid in the mines 113¾ miles of "T" iron, and 119¾ of strap iron track. Outside the mines, leading to and from the breakers, there are laid 45 miles of "T" iron and 12 1-5 of strap-iron track. The death rate, as compared with other districts during the year 1875, is comparatively small, taking into account the immense quantity of coal shipped from this vicinity.

A FARM TWO AND A QUARTER CENTURIES IN ONE FAMILY.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Times* of the 17th inst. says: "In the family lot on the Rice farm at Kittery, Me., whither the remains of the late Major Alexander Rice were conveyed yesterday, now lie seven generations. Near by the lot is growing a rose-bush known to be over 200 years old. This estate was once owned by Sir Fernando Gorges, and deeded by him to the Withers family, and in 1652 it was given as a marriage dowry by Thomas Withers to his daughter Mary Withers on her nuptials with Thomas Rice. Thus this farm has been in the Rice family for a period of 224 years."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 19.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	73⅞	1500 Lake Shore..s3.	66
10,000 N. C. C. G. B...	92⅞	300 do.	66⅛
10,000 do.	92¾	200 do....s3.	66
1,000 St.L.& I.M. 1st.	98½	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	29½
4,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C.	83⅝	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.	31
5,000 St.P.1st C.&M.	98	500 North-western...	44⅞
400 Consol. Coal...s3.	48	300 do.	44⅝
300 Maryland Coal...	18	600 North-west. Pref.	66⅝
200 At. & Pac. Tel....	20	400 do.	66½
900 Pacific Mail....	33¾	65 New-Jersey Cen.	108⅛
300 do....b3.	33¾	100 do.	109
500 Western Union...	73⅝	100 Kansas & Texas.	10¼
600 do.	73¾	100 Rock Island...	110⅞
100 do....b3.	73¾	300 do.	110¾
100 do....b3.	73⅞	300 St. Paul...s3.	45
100 do.	73⅞	500 do.	45⅛
100 do....e.	73¾	400 do.	45¼
600 do.	73¾	100 do....s3.	45¼
800 do.	73⅝	100 do.	45⅛
33 Amer. Express...	64¼	300 Warren Railroad.	103
100 N. Y. C. & H....	115¾	100 St. Paul Pref....	79⅞
200 do.	116	200 do.	80
800 Erie Railway..s3.	17	100 do.	80⅛
1900 do.	17	300 do.	80
2100 do.	16⅞	100 do.	79⅞
300 do....b3.	17	200 D. L. & W....b3.	119
500 do.	17	50 do.	119¼
100 Illinois Central..	100½	100 Ohio & Miss....	22⅛
100 Mich. Central....	60½	700 do.	22¼
200 do....s60.	60¼		

MONDAY, Feb. 21—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house, on Saturday last, shows a heavy loss in specie, the decrease in this item being $2,459,700, which can be traced to the final settlements made by the Syndicate, and the shipments of gold to Europe. The legal tenders have increased $1,072,200, which is quite natural for the season. The loans have been increased $1,454,700, while the deposits show a decrease of $796,300, and the circulation of $110,400. An analysis of the statement shows a loss in reserve of $1,188,425, but this is not at all likely to affect the money market, as the banks hold $14,822,150 reserve in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 12.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 20, 1875.
Loans	$266,566,700	$268,011,400	$294,850,100
Specie	24,504,600	22,044,900	12,654,200
Legal Tenders	47,895,600	48,967,800	54,392,800
Deposits	225,558,500	224,762,200	236,223,800
Circulation	17,293,500	17,183,100	22,584,400

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$24,504,600	$22,044,900	Dec. $2,459,700
Legal tenders	47,895,600	48,967,800	Inc.. 1,072,200
Total reserve	$72,400,200	$71,012,700	Dec. $1,377,500
Res've required agt. deposits	56,389,625	56,190,550	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	16,010,575	14,822,150	Dec. 1,188,425

The money market has presented no other feature but extreme ease. Notwithstanding the large investments in Government bonds and other stable securities by institutions and capitalists, the supply of money seeking employment continues largely in excess of the demand, as is witnessed in the low rates of interest current. The Government bond dealers were supplied at 2@3 ₱ cent., and borrowers on stock collaterals at 3@4 ₱ cent., time loans being quoted at 3@4 ₱ cent. for sixty days to four months. The discount market was without important change, and prime names, which were in small supply, met with ready sale at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £370,000 sterling by the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, the minimum rate of discount remaining at 4 ₱ cent. The London market for Consols and United States bonds was firm on comparatively slight changes. The sterling exchange market was scantily supplied with bills, the movement of cotton at the Southern ports being restricted by the continued low ruling of prices at Liverpool. Toward the close it was expected that rates would be advanced, but no change was made, and the nominal quotations remained at $4 86 and $4 90 throughout the week, actual business having been close on to these figures. Gold was quiet and firm at the opening at 113⅛@113¼, but the payment into the Treasury of $2,600,000 by the Syndicate on account of the thirtieth call for bonds, and the shipment of about $1,700,000 gold by Wednesday's steamer, led to a subsequent advance to 113⅝. A reaction followed to 113½ on sales of "long" gold, but at the close there was a recovery to 113⅝@113¾. The rates of exchange on the closing days of the week were not sufficiently high to warrant large exportations of gold, but they were in such close proximity to the specie shipping point as to render shipments this week quite probable. Cash gold loaned free of interest to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying. The coin paid into the Treasury on Tuesday has already been disbursed to holders of called bonds, and this movement is likely to continue for some weeks yet, as on Tuesday last a call for $5,000,000 5-20 bonds for the Sinking Fund matured, in addition to the amount called in for the account of the Syndicate.

Government bonds displayed great firmness, the improving tendency of prices having been assisted by the rise in gold. The transactions were large, although probably smaller in the aggregate than last week. An active business was done in railroad mortgages, and prices advanced in some issues, more particularly in the bonds of the Wisconsin roads. In State bonds District Columbia 3.65s rose to 74¾, and reacted subsequently to 73⅞. The other changes were less important.

Early in the week the railway and miscellaneous share speculation exhibited firmness, but later a feverish tone was imparted to the market in consequence of a break in Western Union, following the announcement that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company had reduced rates, thereby rendering necessary similar action on the part of the Western Union Company. Western Union sold down from 77½ to 73⅛, with only a fractional recovery at the close. Pacific Mail declined from 35⅞ to 33⅜, Lake Shore from 67 to 65¼, and Missouri Pacific, on rumors of foreclosure proceedings, from 13¾ to 11½, with some recovery in the final dealings. The favorable news from Wisconsin in regard to the action of the Legislature on the Vance bill exercised a strengthening influence on the Granger stocks. St. Paul rose to 46¼ for the common, and 80⅝ for the preferred, while North-western common rose to 45¼, and the preferred to 67½. In the late dealings these stocks suffered a slight reaction. Erie advanced to 18⅜, but later reacted to 16⅞. New-York Central rose to 117½, and closed at a decline of about 1 ₱ cent. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined to 18⅞, subsequently recovering to 19¼. Investment shares were firm. Express shares were strong and higher.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS —FEB. 19.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	116⅛	115	116	116¼
Harlem	....	....	143	145
Erie	17⅜	16⅞	17	17⅛
Lake Shore	66⅜	66	66	66⅛
Wabash	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅜
North-western	44⅞	44¼	44⅜	44½
North-western Pf.	66⅞	66½	66⅜	66½
Rock Island	111½	110¾	110⅝	110⅞
Fort Wayne	....	....	102	103
Mil. & St. Paul	46	45	45	45¼
Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80⅝	79¾	79¾	80
Pittsburg	93¼	93¼	93	93½
Del., Lack. & West.	119	118¼	119	119½
New-Jersey Central	109	108¼	108⅞	109
Michigan Central	61	60½	60½	61
Illinois Central	100½	100½	100¼	101
Union Pacific	....	....	68¾	69¼
Central Pacific	....	....	100	101
C., C. & Ind. Central	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
Hannibal & St. Jo.	19¼	19¼	18¾	19¼
Han. & St. Jo Pf.	29½	29½	29	29¾
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	22¼
Missouri Pacific	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
Panama	....	....	130¼	135
Western Union	74⅜	73½	73⅝	73¾
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	20	19¾	19¾	20½
Pacific Mail	34⅜	33⅜	33⅝	33¾
Quicksilver	18	18	17¼	18
Quicksilver Pf.	23¾	23¾	22½	24½
Adams Express	....	....	109½	110

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
Wells-Fargo Ex	....	....	87½	88½
American Express	....	....	64¼	65
United States Ex	76	76	75½	76

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday, Feb. 20, '75.
American Gold	113⅝	113⅛	114⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	119	118	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122¾	121⅞	119½
New-York Central	117½	113½	101⅞
Rock Island	111⅝	109¼	103⅞
Pacific Mail	35⅞	33⅜	33¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	46¼	42⅞	34¾
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	80⅝	78¼	55
Lake Shore	67	65¼	74⅛
Chi. and North-Western	45¼	43⅛	43⅛
Chi. and North-W'n Pf.	67½	64½	55¾
Western Union	77½	73⅛	72¾
Union Pacific	70	68⅝	41
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	5¼	10¾
Del., Lack and Western	119	117¼	109¾
New-Jersey Central	108½	107½	108¼
Panama	131	130¼	113
Erie	18⅜	16⅞	27⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	21⅜	25⅛
C., C. and Ind. Central	5⅜	5	6¼
Harlem	145	144	128¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20¾	18⅞	20¾
Han. and St. Joseph Pf.	30¾	29	29
Michigan Central	61½	60	74⅛
Illinois Central	100¼	100	101¼
Missouri Pacific	13¾	11½	45¾

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Dec. 18	$5,279,516
August	30,805,475	Dec. 24	2,372,533
September	23,527,508	Dec. 31	4,529,760
October	22,264,765	Jan. 8	7,528,539
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Jan. 15	8,889,000
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Jan. 22	5,876,576
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Jan. 29	5,224,431
Nov. 27	2,983,749	Feb. 5	6,756,290
Dec. 4	8,447,676	Feb. 12	5,210,518
Dec. 11	4,901,411	Feb. 19	9,018,213
Total			$191,744,184
Total same period in 1875			218,708,567
Decrease in 1875			$26,964,383

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Dec. 14	$6,540,980
August	20,866,185	Dec. 21	6,286,600
September	20,230,040	Dec. 28	3,739,424
October	22,159,396	Jan. 4	4,012,328
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Jan. 11	5,169,396
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Jan. 18	5,950,071
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Jan. 25	5,610,523
Nov. 23	5,519,647	Feb. 1	5,098,396
Nov. 30	5,549,352	Feb. 8	4,557,375
Dec. 7	5,160,801	Feb. 15	3,440,295
Total			$167,192,167
Total same period in 1875			172,761,627
Decrease in 1876			$5,569,460
Gold, Feb. 19, 1876			113¾
Gold, Feb. 20, 1875			114⅝

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Dec. 18	$414,750
August	3,954,427	Dec. 24	293,785
September	1,245,802	Dec. 31	417,157
October	1,957,605	Jan. 8	678,043
Nov. 6	604,151	Jan. 15	375,979
Nov. 13	358,418	Jan. 22	485,901
Nov. 20	397,500	Jan. 29	436,167
Nov. 27	706,564	Feb. 5	387,746
Dec. 4	351,696	Feb. 12	954,204
Dec. 11	329,900	Feb. 19	2,331,945
Total			$25,426,951
Total same period in 1875			45,598,282
Decrease in 1876			$20,171,331

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,526,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,513,000
Jan. 22	2,072,000	810,900
Jan. 29	1,421,600	412,800
Feb. 5	2,183,900	2,325,600
Feb. 12	2,530,691	677,703
Feb. 19	2,376,000	804,300
Totals	$68,346,832	$36,470,541

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	35	Sugar, hhds	130
Beans, bbls	148	Lard-oil, bbls	100
Copper, bbls	11	Oil-Cake, pkgs	300
Cotton, bales	2,021	Pork, pkgs	923
Dried Fruits, pkgs	82	Beef, pkgs	50
Eggs, bbls	1,278	Lard, tcs	839
Flour, bbls	6,821	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,548
Wheat, bushels	2,230	Butter, pkgs	2,358
Corn, bushels	52,896	Cheese, pkgs	1,756
Oats, bushels	18,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	212
Barley, bushels	13,300	Rice, pkgs	30
Malt, bushels	9,988	Starch, pkgs	100
Corn-meal, bbls	196	Stearine, pkgs	45
Corn-meal, bags	182	Spelter, pcs	960
Grass-seed, bags	390	Tea, pkgs	1,107
Grease, pkgs	57	Tow, bales	40
Hides, No.	17	Tallow, pkgs	381
Hides, bundles	627	Tobacco, hhds	257
Hops, bales	287	Tobacco, pkgs	398
Leather, sides	6,543	Whisky, bbls	380
Molasses, bbls	1,722	Wool, bales	22

ASHES—Have been inactive on the basis of $5 for Pots and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet, but steady, and quoted at from 31c.@33½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Jobbers report a fair trade in seasonable styles of goods, but from the large wholesale houses the report is yet of a very moderate business. Prices are generally ruling low, as has been the case for some time past. Supplies and assortments ample. Auction sales are increasing in number and attractiveness. Competition among buyers, however, is not sufficiently spirited to enable sellers to realize satisfactory prices. Moderate dealings are noted in the line of finishing goods, but, in this department, complaint is also made of the backwardness of the demand.

BRICKS—Have been generally quoted firm, with a fair demand noted for the leading kinds.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, yet quoted steady, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm plain, 20c.; sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A generally slow movement has been reported in this line since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10; Newcastle Gas, $6@$6 50; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6@$6 50; Cumberland, soft, $6, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Rio firm but quiet, within the range of 15c.@18c. for invoices. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—embraced a sale of 5,000 bags Rio, by the Traveler, at Baltimore, on private terms.... Other kinds quiet and somewhat irregular.

COOPERAGE STOCK—The market has been quoted as favoring buyers, on a limited movement in most descriptions. Empty Hogsheads moderately sought after for shipment, mainly for Cuba.

CORDAGE—Shows no further change as to price. Demand generally limited.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at unaltered quotations....Ordinary quoted at 9¼c.; Low Middling at 12c.@12⅛c.; Middling at 12 13-16c.@13c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 394 bales, (of which 303 bales were on last evening,) including 100 bales to shippers, 194 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery less active, but quoted firmer; offerings less urgent....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,200 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on last evening, and 16,300 bales to-day,) with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 23-32c.@12¾c.; March, 12 13-16c.@12 27-32c.; April, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; May, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; June, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; July, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; August, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c., showing an advance of 1-32c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady.... ....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,021 bales, and at the shipping-ports were 11,725 bales, against 15,819 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 5,080 bales, including 4,583 bales to Liverpool, 100 bales to Hull, and 397 bales to Hamburg....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,985,339 bales, (of which 1,223,149 bales were to British ports, and 762,190 bales to the Continent,) against 1,620,765 bales same time the previous year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Strict Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Good Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
S. Good Ordinary	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Low Middling	12	12⅛	12¼	12¼
S. Low Middling	12½	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling	12 13-16	12 15-16	13	13
Good Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
S. Good Middling	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Middling Fair	14 1-16	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 5-16
Fair	14 15-16	15 1-16	15 3-16	15 3-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅜	Low Middling	11
Strict Good Ordinary	10½	Middling	11⅞

FERTILIZERS—Have been rather more inquired for on a generally steady basis as to values.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, with prices generally quoted firm. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $20@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 28c.@30c. for scaled, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour, mainly for regular shipping Extras, for the English markets, with prices generally quoted a shade easier, on more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 25; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, mainly at $4 45@$4 60; interior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,400 bbls. shipping stock, mostly State and City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour inactive and a shade easier. Sales, 800 bbls....Rye Flour dull at former prices; sales of 270 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine; small lot of unsound sold at $4....Corn-meal steady. Sales equal to 450 bbls.

GRAIN—A quiet market has been noted for Spring Wheat. Prime to choice samples have been held with more confidence, checking business, though a somewhat better demand was reported, in part for the London market. Poorer qualities unsettled and difficult to market. Winter Wheat quoted steady, but without much inquiry. Millers buy with reserve. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels at $1 26 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (1,000 bushels, to complete cargo,) with $1 23 reported as the best bid for boat-loads, in store; on private terms for prime Canada Spring, in bond, (24,000 bushels,) for export; $1@$1 10 for ungraded Spring, (with $1 20 reported as bid for No. 1 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed;) $1 55 for extra choice White Michigan, in store, (5,500 bushels,) for milling, and $1 23 for No. 3 Red Western....Corn has been in less request for shipment and home use, and has been quoted a shade cheaper, closing dull. Sales have been reported since our last of only 36,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 63¾c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 60c.@65c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, the latter rate for very dry, small lots; 59¼c.@59½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c.@64c., in part, for new Yellow Western, car lots; 61c.@62c. for new Yellow Southern, (small lots,) from dock, and 59c. for poor White do....And for forward delivery less demand was noted, with prices favoring buyers....New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, quoted at 64c., and March options quoted at 63¾c.@64c....Sales reported of 10,000 bushels February option, at 64c.; and 5,000 bushels March do., at 64c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been inactive, at nominally unchanged prices. A boat-load of Canada rumored sold, but without reliable particulars....Rye, Peas, Malt, and Buckwheat unchanged....Oats have been moderately dealt in, chiefly for local trade purposes, at rather easier prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 33,000 bushels, at 46c.@49c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 47¼c. for good, in store; 49c.@51½c. for White Western and State; 47½c.@49c. for Mixed State, and 48c. for Light Mixed, and 47¾c. for New-York No. 2....Hay, Straw, and Feed without change of moment....Seed unchanged....Of Calcutta Linseed, 4,500 bags sold at $1 86¼, gold, four months' credit.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of domestic Cloth, 3,500 rolls sold on private terms; quoted nominally as before.

HEMP—The recent sales of Jute Butts have been quite extensive for forward delivery, embracing within the week 7,000 bales on private terms. Market firm, but otherwise dull.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry prevails for supplies at essentially unchanged prices. The week's receipts have been 52,581 Hides; sales, 42,480 Hides, and 299 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 14,635 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21 to 21½ lb., at 21c., gold, four months, usual selection; 955 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21½ lb., at 18¼c., gold, four months, as they run; 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21¼ to 21½ lb., at 19c., gold, four months, usual selection; 3,320 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lb., at 18c.@18½c., gold, sixty days, selected; 1,300 Dry Central American, 18 to 21 lb.; 1,600 Dry California Kips, 10 lb.; 2,950 Dry Texas and Southern, 18 to 24½ lb.; 3,980 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lb.; 1,935 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lb.; 900 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lb.; 2,105 Wet-salted Texas, Western and Southern, 45 to 65 lb., on private terms; 800 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9c., currency, cash; 90 bales Calcutta Cow, 14 lb., and 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 lb., on private terms. And to-day, 2,000 Montevideo, (to arrive from Havre,) at 20¾c., gold, less four months' interest; 1,200 Dry-salted Matamoras, 300 Dry Western, and 127 Country Steers, on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 83,800 Hides and 766 bales do., against 114,900 Hides and 595 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans quiet since our last, with only 90 bbls., in lots, reported sold at 45c.@62c. for fair to fancy. Foreign dull at about former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in fair demand and firm, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 60; good do., $1 65 ₱ 280 lb. Sales, 650 bbls. good Strained at $1 65, and 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2....Tar and Pitch unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine decidedly stronger and more active; quoted at 36½c.@37c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; sales, 550 bbls. Also, 75 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 38c.@38½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive to-day, quoted, for early delivery, at 7⅛c., in bulk, and 10⅞c., in shipping order....Refined held higher, but very quiet, quoted, for early delivery, at the close, 13¾c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13½c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13½c.

PROVISIONS—Much less activity has been noted in this line....Mess Pork has been in moderate request at easier prices....Sales have been reported of 325 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, within the range of $22 75 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $21 25; Extra Prime, new, $17 50 ₱ bbl....Sales here 120 bbls. Prime Mess at $21 25, and at Chicago 200 bbls. on private terms....And for forward delivery, business has been very dull and bids much reduced....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close at about $22 40; March, $22 45; April, at $22 60; May, $22 60, best bid; June, $22 60, best bid, ₱ bbl.... Sales have been reported of only 500 bbls. April, at $22 60....Dressed Hogs have been in light supply and good request with City quoted at 10⅝c.@11c. for heavy to light, ₱ lb....Western Hogs at 10½c....Cut-meats continue in good demand at very full prices. Sales of 26,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13c.@14c. for medium to very light; a small lot of Western Pickled Hams, 16 lb., at 13½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, at firm prices....Bacon offered sparingly and wanted; held at extreme rates. Sales reported of 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¼c. ....Western Steam Lard has been quoted easier in price for early delivery on a limited movement. Western advices less favorable....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 85 tcs. prime at $13 37½, closing at $13 37½@$13 42½. ....And for forward delivery less inquiry noted at lower figures....Western Steam, February options, closed at $13 32½@$13 42½; March, $13 32½@$13 35; April, $13 47½@$13 50; May, $13 57½@$13 60; June, $13 65@$13 80, and seller the remainder of the year at $12 35@$12 60....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,000 tcs., March, at $13 35@$13 47½; 2,000 tcs., April, $13 50@$13 55; 500 tcs., May, at $13 60....There has been much less call for City Steam and Kettle Lard, with sales reported of only 60 tcs. at 13⅝c., and 25 tcs. No. 1 at 13c.... Refined Lard less sought after; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13½c.@13⅝c., and for the West Indies at 13c. Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. for the West Indies, chiefly at 13c....Beef firm, with sales reported of 150 bbls. Extra Mess at $12 50@$13; 400 tcs. Prime Mess at $23; and 250 tcs. Philadelphia Extra at about $30....Of Beef Hams, 400 bbls. Western sold on private terms....Best makes of Butter and Cheese, moderately active at previous prices....Fresh Eggs, more sought after and quoted higher; ranging from 17c.@21c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 17½c.@19c. ₱ dozen....Tallow fairly active and steady, with sales of 80,000 lb. prime at 9¼c.@9 5-16c. ₱ lb. Also 150 bbls., to arrive, on private terms....Stearine scarce and quiet, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¾c.@14c.; choice City at 14c....sales, 100 tcs. off grade at 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The main call has been for domestic, in a jobbing way, with fair to choice Carolina quoted steady at $6 25@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 50@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been rather more sought after, since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Very dull at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SKINS—Deer very quiet at nominally unchanged prices. Receipts, 52 bales. No sales of moment.... Goat in light request at previous figures. Receipts, 1,083 bales. Sales, 75 bales Mexican, and 18 bales Payta on private terms.

SOAP—Has been generally inactive, with Castile quoted at 9c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A moderate demand has been noted for job lots, with Mace at $1 05@$1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs, 95c.@$1; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 40c.@42c.; East India Pepper, 13¾c.@14c.; White Pepper, 23c.@23½c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 8½c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been moderately dealt in, since our last, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.@4⅞c.; Western Corn quoted at 4c.@5c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been in more request, with Sicily quoted at from $85@$135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw quiet to-day on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining, new crop, and 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for do. to do., old crop Cuba; sales, 311 hhds fair to strict good Refining Cuba at 7½c.@7 13-16c. ₱ lb. Refined in moderate demand, with soft White quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., and other kinds as before.

TEAS—Quiet but steady; sales, 1,100 half chests, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted firm, but not active at $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 11; sales confined to 50 bbls. Of Alcohol, 25 bbls., free, sold at $2 06 ₱ wine gallon; quoted at $1 09 asked ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rather more demand has been noted for berth room, in good part for Grain, at steady rates. And, in the chartering line, a moderate inquiry, chiefly for vessels for Grain and Petroleum, with rates ruling essentially as before quoted....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb., and small lots of Resin at 2s. 10½d. ₱ 280 lb.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 8½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 300 bbls. Apples on private terms; 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 850 pkgs. Provisions, part at equal to 35s.; 50 tons Rubber (recently) reported at 40s. ₱ ton. Also, a British bark, 575 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Residuum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and a British steam-ship, 1,389 net, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo. ....For London, by sail, small lots of Resin reported at 2s. 4½d. ₱ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 300 bales Hops at at ⅜d. ₱ lb., and small lots of Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton; also a British bark, 986 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, reported at £1,800, (with option of Liverpool.)....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 lb....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; 500 bags Oat-meal and 200 bbls. Apples on private terms; 500 bbls. Sugar at about 30s. ₱ ton, and 4,000 Staves on private terms....For Dundee, a British bark, 427 tons, hence, with Grain and Flour, reported at 6s. ₱ quarter, and 3s. ₱ bbl., respectively....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 315 tons, hence, with about 2,100 quarters Grain (one-third of cargo in bags) at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at ½d. ₱ lb....For Havre, by steam, (reported as of recent shipment,) 125 bales Cotton, 130 bbls. Ashes, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,209 bushels Peas, 125 hhds. Tobacco, 325 bbls. Resin, 1,750 pkgs. Hides, 1,150 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,000 pkgs. mdse., at market rates....For Bremen, by sail, 250 tcs. Lard at 30s; 2,000 bxs. Starch at 17s. 6d., and 5,000 heavy Pipe Staves at $12, and, by steam, (reported as of recent shipment,) 500 bags Coffee on private terms; 7,500 bushels Corn at 10d. ₱ bushel; 90 bbls. Beef at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 50 bbls. Apples on private terms; 700 pkgs. tobacco, on the basis of 45s. for hhds.; 375 bags Seed, on private terms; 100 tons Agricultural Machinery at 40s., and 1,000 pkgs. mdse. at current rates; also two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1c. ₱ lb....For the Baltic, three barks, with Cotton from Mobile, reported at 17-32d. ₱ lb....For Shanghai, an American ship, 820 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $8 50 ₱ ton....For Alicante, Valencia, or Barcelona, an Italian bark, hence, with about 2,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For Copenhagen, by steam, 600 bxs. Bacon at 52s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Cartagena, a bark with Lumber, for Savannah, reported at $15....For Oporto, a Swedish brig, 195 tons, hence, with about 10,000 bushels Grain, at 18c. ₱ bushel, in shipper's bags....For the north side of Cuba, and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 411 tons, reported at $5 for Sugar and $3 for Molasses....For Havana, an American bark, 557 tons, with Coal, from Greenock, reported at 9s.; two American brigs, 473 and 458 tons, with do., from Cardiff, at 10s. 3d., and an American schooner, 448 tons, hence, with Hay, at 75c....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 443 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $1 ₱ bbl....For Malaga, a bark, with Cotton from New-Orleans, reported at 1c. ₱ lb....For Porto Rico, a British brig, with Shooks, from Baltimore, reported at 23c....For Matanzas, an American brig, 284 tons, with empty Casks, Hoops, and Shooks, from Philadelphia, at $1, $6, and 25c. respectively....For a British Windward Island, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7....For Demerara, an American schooner, 406 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 30c. ₱ bbl....For Savannah, a schooner, 374 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,100, currency; and another, 320 tons, with Phosphates, from Philadelphia, at $2 25 ₱ ton....For Charleston, a schooner, 257 tons, hence, with Phosphates, at $2 ₱ ton....For Boston, four schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 30; and a schooner, with Chalk, reported at $1 50 ₱ ton....For New-York, two schooners with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $7 50@$7 75; a schooner, with Lumber, from Georgetown, S. C., at $5 50; and another, with do., from Newbern, at $6.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12½c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 1,544 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,402 bales; to France, 402 bales; to the Channel, 1,800 bales; coastwise, 135 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 88,712 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12 3-16c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10½c.; net receipts, 109 bales; gross, 109 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,344 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 47,838 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 510 bales; gross, 678 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,014 bales; coastwise, 134 bales; sales, 481 bales; stock, 69,958 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 3,878 bales; gross, 4,144 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,743 bales; to the Continent, 2,253 bales; coastwise, 1,880 bales; sales, 6,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,378 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,462 bales; coastwise, 221 bales; sales, 959 bales; stock, 65,953 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols 94 7-16 for money, and 94½ for the account. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 31. New-York Central, 104.

1:30 P. M.—Consols 94 5-16 for money, and 94 7-16 for the account.

2 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 109⅝; New Fives, 106⅛. Erie Railway shares, 15⅞.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Exchange on London, 25f. 17½c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 14,000 bales, of which 13,400 bales are American. Cotton to arrive dull and unchanged.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive a shade firmer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery, at 6 1-16d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 53s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

1:45 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 3-16d., do. do., shipped February and March (per sail,) at 6¼d.; do. do., shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6 5-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 9-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 11-32d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,300 bales were American.

LONDON, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d. ₱ gallon. Tallow 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum flat at 29f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Sugar—Market opened dull, but closed active; all qualities slightly declined; little speculative inquiry; buyers demand a reduction: Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 5¾@6½ reals, in gold, ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 6¾@8¼ reals; Molasses Sugars, Nos. 8 to 10, 4¼ to 4½ reals ₱ arroba; Concentrated Sugars, Fair to Good quality, 3½@3¾ reals; Muscovado Sugars, Common to Fair, 4½@4¾ reals; do. fair to good Refining, 5@5¼ reals: Centrifugal Sugars, No. 11 to 13, in boxes, 6¾@7 reals; do., in hhds., 7¼@7½ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 166,000 bxs. and 37,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 36,000 bxs. and 12,000 hhds.; exports of the week, 22,500 bxs. and 9,700 hhds., including 10,500 bxs. and 9,000 hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet and weak; 50 degrees polarization, 4@4¼ reals per keg. Bacon, $14@$16 ₱ cwt. Hams, $48@$50 ₱ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard in kegs, $41 25@$41 75 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $7 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Honey 5¼@5½ reals ₱ gallon. Onions, $13 50 ₱ bbl. for American. White Navy Beans, 23@24 reals ₱ arroba. Corn, 11¼@12 reals ₱ arroba. Lumber—White Pine, $30@$31, in gold ₱ M; Pitch Pine, $28@$30. Shooks weak; Box, 8 reals; Sugar hhds., 18 reals; Molasses hhds., 21 reals; Hoops, long shaved, $60@$62 ₱ M. Freights dull; loading at Havana for United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $3; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25; loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba, (outside ports,) for the United States, per hhd. of Sugar, $3 75@$4; per hhd. of Molasses, $2 50. Exchange in fair demand.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Wool—There is a steady demand for domestic at unchanged prices; fine Fleeces have attracted the most attention the past week, and considerable lots have been taken by leading manufacturers; the sales of the week include 247,000 lb. Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, principally at 46c.@47½c. for XX up to 52½c. for Picklock, and the stock is held firm at these figures. X Fleeces have been rather neglected, and range from 45c.@46c., and good and choice Medium Ohio and Pennsylvania are firm at 47c.@50c. In Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces very little has been done, the sales comprising 71,000 lb. at 42c.@46c. for X and Medium. In Combing and Delaine Fleeces scarcely anything has been done, stocks are light, but leading manufacturers are well supplied. Combing Pulled Wool has met with a fair demand, the sales comprising 38,000 lb. at 50c.@56½c. The transactions in California Wool continue to keep up a fair average; the sales of the week comprising 419,000 lb., at 24c.@33c. for Spring, and 14c.@26½c. for Fall. In Pulled Wools there has been a fair business doing; the sales of Super and X ranging principally from 40c. to 47c., with small sales of choice Eastern and Maine Supers at from 50c. to 53c.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 19.—The Printing Cloths market closed very dull, with a tendency to easier prices, but with transactions too light to indicate quotable changes. Sales of 10,000 pcs. extra 64x64 at 4c., cash.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

LORD & TAYLOR

Are now offering complete lines of

Silks and Dress Goods,

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE BY OUR BUYERS IN THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

OUR SELECTION OF

BLACK SILKS

IS ESPECIALLY FINE, AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

ALSO, EVERY NOVELTY IN

FRENCH, GERMAN & BRITISH

SHAWLS,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, TOGETHER WITH FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS IS PARTICULARLY SOLICITED, OUR ASSORTMENT AND SELECTION BEING UNEQUALED.

BROADWAY & TWENTIETH ST.

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SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN OUR CHINA AND GLASS-WARE DEPARTMENT.

On and after TUESDAY, Feb. 22, we shall have on exhibition the

MARTHA WASHINGTON DINNER SERVICE,

being a fac simile of the original set

PRESENTED

To Martha Washington by the FRENCH OFFICERS during the AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
ONLY TWO PIECES of the original set are now in existence.
TO REPRODUCE this WORK OF ART we employed a SPECIAL ARTIST FROM THE ROYAL POTTERY of DRESDEN, who is now attached to our decorating establishment.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully INVITED to call and examine this reproduction, which we have no hesitation in saying HAS NEVER BEEN EXCELLED in this or any other country.
TO CONNOISSEURS this must be a rare treat.

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EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.
EXCHANGES MAY BE MADE within one week, or money returned in case of dissatisfaction.
GOODS FIRST CLASS.
FOREIGN GOODS OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
NOVELTIES FROM EUROPE EVERY WEEK.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

DAMAGED—FLANNELS FROM THE BROADway fire, also cloths, cassimeres, trimmings, &c., from auction at very low prices. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA FAVORITA, (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Titiens, Signor Brignoli.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—QUEEN AND WOMAN—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—UNCLE ANTHONY—Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION BY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 11:30—LECTURE by Dr. John Lord—"Micael Angelo."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

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In this part of the country, it is hard to believe that the extreme inflation views avowed by certain speakers in the West can be seriously held by any large section of the people. Yet there is only too much reason to suppose that the speakers in question fairly represent the opinions of a great proportion, if not the actual majority, of their fellow-citizens. In Indiana, for instance, the greenback appears to have been erected into a sort of popular idol, and is believed to be a specific for most of the woes to which the human race is liable. The Republicans in that State have a hard struggle before them, and they ought to receive the sympathy and support of their friends throughout the country. They hold their State convention to-morrow, and it is believed that Mr. ORTH, now Minister to Austria, will receive the nomination for Governor. It is also expected that Gov. HENDRICKS will start this week on a tour of speech-making. It is to be hoped, for his own sake, that he will screw his courage up to that point which will enable him to take a position on the financial question a little more creditable to his reputation than that which he has hitherto occupied.

This week also we shall see the opening of the campaign in Connecticut, so that the work of the year will very soon be actively pressed forward. The inflation party in Connecticut seems to be far stronger than most persons have imagined, and its first efforts will be directed to obtaining a repeal of the Resumption act. The Republicans are busily engaged in arranging the preliminary measures for the Spring elections, and they have very fair hopes of success. It is much to be desired that they will gain a complete victory, for it would place the result of their campaign next Fall beyond all question. Success now would insure to the State a Republican Legislature, and elect a United States Senator. We may hope, then, that they will not be daunted by the difficulties before them, but face their antagonists in the same spirit which has conducted them to triumph in former years, when circumstances seemed to be quite as much against them as they are now. We are glad to learn that there are no serious divisions now existing in the party, the "Liberals" being comparatively few, and the Temperance leaders not much disposed to throw their influence on the side of the Democrats.

Eleven weeks of the Congressional session have passed away, and it may fairly be said that scarcely a single measure of public usefulness has been passed. Nor has there even been a debate in which the Democrats have figured to advantage. Seventy bills have passed the House, nearly all relating to the granting of pensions, or to private business. Not only has nothing been done, but the prospect of getting anything done appears to be rather worse than it was when the session opened. "The House," says our Washington correspondent, "has nothing before it for action. The committees are preparing no work." Never was there a more unfortunate victory for the Democrats than that which gave them the control of the House this year. It was so much easier for them to criticise the Republican policy than to construct one of their own. Even the Committee on Ways and Means will not venture to offer a suggestion. The members are afraid of their party, of the House, even of themselves. Is all this calculated to induce the people to intrust the whole business of the country to the Democrats next November? Even Mr. COX, in his most frolicsome moments, would hesitate to say that it is.

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the Carlist movement has finally come to a disastrous end. The fall of Estella, which was reported yesterday, is followed by the announcement of several other important victories, which render further resistance by the Carlists hopeless. Don CARLOS has disbanded the last pretense of a civil government which he maintained, and the members of his Castile junta have fled across the Pyrenees, where they have been "interned," with a large number of Carlist fugitives, by the French authorities. This is practically the conclusion of a long war. The manifesto of the pretender, protesting against the elections to the Cortes, was published in April, 1872. A rising in Guipuzcoa and several adjacent Northern provinces took place at once, and Don CARLOS himself crossed the frontier and appeared in the field about the 1st of May, 1872. With many fluctuations, the war has continued without intermission ever since. Don CARLOS has once or twice been driven into France, but, occupying the mountainous regions of the North, his cause has maintained itself with surprising tenacity of life until now.

Some papers have been laid before Parliament which serve to explain the negotiations that preceded the purchase of the Khédive's Suez Canal shares by the Government. It appears that the shares were 177,642 in number, and that £4,000,000 was promptly offered for them. When this transaction was completed, the Khédive offered to sell his right to fifteen per cent. on the net profits of the canal, but this was declined by Lord DERBY, who even ventured to suggest whether it was wise on the part of the Khédive to sell any more of his rights, seeing that he had already just incurred large pecuniary obligations. But the Khédive merely answered that he thought the larger the interest the British Government had in Egypt, the better would it be for that country. As a general rule, other foreign Governments appear to have approved of the course taken by England, and the bargain is now condemned chiefly by Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRADLAUGH. Recent cable telegrams seem to show that the Opposition is not making much headway.

It is announced that Speaker KERR will return to his duties to-day, and we sincerely trust that there is no ground for the rumor that his doctors have advised him to withdraw entirely from his post, and even leave Washington. Mr. KERR may not be a particularly strong man in any way, but he is a very honorable one, a credit to his party, and a conscientious and impartial Speaker. We hope that his health may soon be sufficiently restored to enable him to carry on his work till the end of the session.

"CATCHING" ENTHUSIASM.

The reported desire on the part of some of the Democratic leaders to hold their national convention in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, in order to "catch" the Centennial enthusiasm, is a fair example of the way in which a good many prominent men in that party regard national sentiment. They are willing to recognize it to any degree that can be of profit to their partisan schemes; but of genuine sympathy with it they have very little. The Centennial is an occasion which should be kept as completely free from any partisan prejudice as possible. There is nothing about it which belongs to Republicans more than to Democrats, or to the latter more than to the former, so long as they are honestly patriotic. The management of the Exhibition has been as far removed as anything could be from partisanship, and though the plan originated, so far as Government action is concerned, with a Republican Administration, and has received most of the opposition that has been offered to it from Democrats, yet there has been nothing in the conduct of the managers that the most suspicious could regard as showing partiality to Republicans. The proposition, therefore, to try and "catch" the enthusiasm of the Centennial is unjustifiable and impertinent.

It is, however, as we have said, eminently characteristic of a portion of the Democratic leaders. We hear a great deal from these gentlemen about what they are burning to do to make the Union stronger, and the national system more enduring, but, as a matter of fact, what have they actually done? They have had possession of the House of Representatives for nearly three months. What single measure have they proposed looking to the perpetuation of true union, or to strengthening the national sentiment? We may be pointed to the Amnesty bill which they tried to pass. We accept that as an excellent specimen of their handiwork, an excellent indication of their motives. The Amnesty bill was an offer of pardon to a small number of irreconcilables in the South, who had to a great extent, declared that they neither wished pardon nor would accept it. It was in effect a petition which the Democrats desired that the National Government should make to those who had made war upon it, and refused to ask for relief from the penalties they had incurred, asking them to come back, and accept the right to be elected to a share in public affairs.

A greater piece of folly than this, coming from a party which had shown all the sympathy that had been shown for the authors of the rebellion, it would be difficult to imagine. And, as if the proposal of this scheme was not sufficiently foolish, the Democrats refused to amend it by a simple condition that the newly-invited candidates for participation in the national Government should take a simple oath of fidelity. What is the use, said the principal speakers? They must take such an oath if they are elected to any office. But this amendment would reach those who might not be elected to office, but who under the terms of the bill are made eligible. It is not seemly or necessary that any man should be by act of Congress relieved of disabilities imposed for betraying the trust reposed in him, and of joining the enemies of his country, when he is unwilling to take an obligation to be faithful in the future. It must be remembered, too, that this is not a question of the past, and that the policy which the Democratic leaders sprang on the House immediately after its reassembling may at any time be brought forward. It is of not much importance to the country whether the few score of fire-eaters reached by the provisions of the bill ever enjoy the right of being returned to Congress or not; but the indecent haste of the Democrats to tender them this privilege is of some importance as showing the spirit of a party that pretends to be particularly and pre-eminently national.

If we seek any evidence of national sentiment in the Democratic Party other than an extraordinary tenderness toward those who a few years since were engaged in the secession movement, we are quite at a loss to discover it. There is nothing national in any of their measures, that is, nothing which has regard to the best interests of the whole country, irrespective of the demands of any section, unless we except the proposed Tariff bill. But even this is in a very dubious condition, and cannot yet be called a party measure. So far, it has only the support of Mr. MORRISON as a single member of the House, not as representing his committee, and of the New-York *World*. But Mr. MORRISON has never shown any power to control his party, and the New-York *World* is in no sense a leader, because when it gives good directions its party will not follow them, and when its party insists on going wrong, the *World* goes with it. Obviously the Democrats, as a party, have as yet no claim to the modicum of broad statesmanship—small as that is—which the Tariff bill evinces.

For the most part, indeed, the Democrats seem constrained to show their national character by sectional quarrels, the West domineering over the East, the South treating the North in a manner by no means so conciliatory or forgiving as would seem to be proper under the circumstances. The composition of recent committees shows how much sectional considerations prevail in the councils of the party. On the finance measure, Ohio has three members, New-York none, nor indeed is there one east of the Alleghanies. One gentleman from New-York says he was asked to go on the committee, but he knew that his constituents were "a unit" for hard money, and needed no compromise—from which it seems that the committee was framed expressly to patch up some sort of arrangement by which harmony, in appearance at least, should take the place of open bickering. Others of the New-York members are by no means satisfied with this reason for ignoring them, and Mr. MEADE has found it necessary to read Mr. LAMAR a severe and pointed lesson on the subject. On the whole, it may be said with justice that to ignore a State like New-York in a committee designed to consider the question of finance was a curious way of showing a national spirit. There are other points which suggest the same conclusion, but it is not necessary to follow the subject further. A party, the positive policy of which shows no single element of national character, while in many respects it is likely to be wholly given over to sectional schemes, cannot serve the whole country fairly and completely.

PENDING JOBS IN CONGRESS.

By the passage of the Fortifications Appropriations bill, the other day, the House saved more than three million dollars to the Government. The estimates from the War Department were made on the recommendation of engineers, and it is most likely that members of Congress from the various localities in which much of the money asked for was to have been expended, had a hand in forwarding the matter. The total amount of these estimates was three and a half millions. The saving effected was in reducing the appropriation. On this the Appropriations Committee were unanimously agreed, and the bill, after a brief explanation by Representative WHEELER, of New-York, passed without a division of the House. One significant feature of the bill, as it was passed, was that the Secretary of War is given full discretion in the expenditure of the money appropriated. Last year about one million dollars was expended for fortification purposes. By declining to specify the points at which work shall be discontinued, the House has shrewdly avoided the clamor which local interests were sure to raise if there had been any opportunity.

If this discreet management could be applied to all the bills appropriating money now before the House, the Democratic majority would get on famously with its work of retrenchment. And, what is better, the country would be relieved from expenditures which can be postponed, as well as from many which ought never to be made. To save three millions in a single bill which contemplated the outlay of three millions and a fraction is a good stroke of business. But when the House, or the Appropriations Committee, face propositions of greater magnitude, on which these local interests will insist on being heard, the real heroism of economy must be displayed. It is not likely that there will be a very vigorous effort made to secure the seventy-five thousand dollars asked for public buildings in Arizona, nor for a like amount for a similar purpose in Dakota, nor for the sixty-five thousand dollars demanded for the improvement of rivers in Washington Territory. These remote regions are not strongly represented in Congress. But the cotton-tax refunding scheme, involving an appropriation of more than sixty-eight millions, is not only backed by a powerful lobby, but it represents a large section of the country. The same may be said of three considerable railroad schemes, leaving out that of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and which in the aggregate demand more than twenty-four million dollars. Then several States, with influential delegations in Congress, ask for large appropriations for river and harbor improvements, and the erection of public buildings. The sum total demanded for the first-named of those local purposes must be very large. Each "bill day" sees a new avalanche, and a correspondent of THE TIMES has taken up a few of the items in order to show their utter frivolousness.

None of these applications for the public money would give great concern to the honest advocates for retrenchment if it were not for the fact that the working majority of the House had shown a Spartan firmness in dealing with such matters heretofore. Of course, it was easy to cut down the expenses of the office of Treasurer NEW, and those of the Internal Revenue Bureau. But Mr. RANDALL's committee were obliged to pause when they came to the Democratic employes of the House. There was a feeling of repugnance at once manifested among the Democrats in the House when they saw the pruning knife of retrenchment flourished over the heads of the officials whom they had just secured in place with infinite pains. This reluctance shows very clearly that the Democratic idea of economy is neither broad nor sincere. What will be done when the bill for the reclamation of the delta of the Mississippi, in which so many Democrats are interested, comes before the House? And what is to become of the great mass of bills now pending in the House, brought by persons who claim damages by war? As for the Texas Pacific Railroad job, which contemplates an expenditure of four hundred millions, the House Committee charged with its consideration have a favorable report from a subcommittee, and they have gone all around it several times, but have not yet mustered up courage enough to recommend it to the House for passage.

There is no probability that the old political issue of "internal improvements" will be forced on this Congress. But the demands of locality are bound to assert themselves in support of some of the biggest of these pending schemes. The Kentucky Legislature has instructed the Senators and Representatives of that State to vote for the Texas Pacific job, and it is evident that that indefensible measure has a strong element behind it in the House. The forts and arsenals, whose improvement or completion were proposed in the bill just now so vigorously pruned by the House, can wait. There never will be a time, so far as can be seen now, when the tremendous jobs favored by many Democratic Congressmen will deserve a moment's consideration. It is an alarming thing that, in the midst of a campaign of retrenchment, in which more penuriousness than discretion is shown, some of the most extravagant schemes ever before Congress are regarded with placidity, if not favor, by the "reformers."

A MERCHANT ON THE CURRENCY.

The speech of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of this State, made in the House of Representatives on Saturday, was a very plain statement of the situation as it appears to sound merchants, and of the remedy which they regard as sufficient for existing evils. Mr. CHITTENDEN represents the Third District, which geographically belongs to Brooklyn, but which, so far as the interests and business connections of its voters are concerned, might as well be in New-York. He speaks, therefore, for a mercantile community engaged in every variety of business from that of the large importing house to that of the retail tradesman, and he expresses the views which the experience of his constituents has confirmed.

Mr. CHITTENDEN is not merely an opponent of inflation. He does not content himself with pointing out the dangers which further issues of paper money will bring upon the country, or even with describing those with which our abandonment of the specie standard has already surrounded us. He makes a clear and unmistakable statement of the measure by which alone he believes we can escape our present difficulties, and avoid those which confront us in the future. This measure is "contraction, neglected too long and at enormous cost." He has seized upon the key of the situation. The legal-tender notes "represent the waste of war." They are not "good money" but "debt," and they must be got out of the way by the only practicable method—funding. For such legislation he believes the country is ready. The law of 1875 has shown that we have too much currency, by affording a method for its voluntary contraction, which has taken place in large amounts. This contraction must go still further. It is the radical remedy, and the only one which has stood the supreme test of success. Mr. CHITTENDEN cites the great panics of 1837 and 1857 as instances of what contraction has done, and since he is a merchant who had personal experience of those eventful years, his opinion is entitled to respect. He believes that the effect of contraction at those periods was beneficial; that unsound enterprises were, by its action, swept off the ground, and capitalists, convinced of this fact, immediately became confident, and entered on a new course of activity and prosperity. This result he contrasts with that which followed the opposite course in 1873. Then, instead of contraction, we had inflation, and confidence is yet far from restored. Nor will it be restored until we remove the legal tenders, and leave the business of the country to regulate itself without further interference.

Mr. CHITTENDEN's specific measure is the funding of $4,000,000 a month for eight months of the year, from February to September inclusive. Although he does not explain the motive for suspending funding during the Fall and early Winter, it is doubtless to interfere with the money market as little as possible during the time when money is most in demand in the West and South for moving the crops. We need hardly say to our readers that the views which Mr. CHITTENDEN expresses are, in our opinion, sound. We have frequently taken occasion to point out that the representatives of that portion of the mercantile class which conducts its affairs with the most discretion and success are invariably in hearty accord with such views. They are naturally and inevitably so; having discovered and obeyed the laws of legitimate commerce and finance in their own business, they are prepared to understand and apply them on a larger scale. The same principles which require a merchant to take care of his paper, to keep his promises scrupulously, to adjust his liabilities to his available assets, and to apply steadily to all his calculations the inflexible standard of real values—these principles will compel the United States to honor its legal-tender notes. No one knows better than the practical merchant the enormous cost of discredit, and none know by harder experience how this cost is multiplied when a Government inflicts it upon its citizens. The desperate spirit of the mercantile gambler, struggling by innumerable shifts to avoid the penalties of a suspected weakness, is subject to every variety of loss, every species of "shave." But the Government which imposes its own notes upon the people, and then neglects or refuses to honor them in the spirit of the promises accompanying their issue, exposes every business man more or less to the dangerous consequences of gambling. In spite of himself, he is dealing with elements as uncertain as the casting of dice. In such a plight, there is but one safe course for the Government, and that is the one pointed out by Mr. CHITTENDEN—to withdraw the legal-tender notes gradually but surely. We have no hesitation in agreeing with his opinion that such a measure, whatever its immediate results, is the only one which can restore confidence permanently.

CHEAP IMMORTALITY.

The New-York and Hartford Publishing Company is a corporation which devotes itself to the noble work of searching out the mute inglorious Miltons of our country, and conferring upon them fame and immortality by publishing their biographies. In 1872 the company employed an agent to hunt up persons willing to have fame thrust upon them, and in the pursuit of this queer undertaking, the agent called upon ex-Mayor WIGHTMAN, of Boston. The agent was accustomed to meet with discouraging receptions at the hands of heartless men, and had doubtless often experienced the baptism of inkstands and heavy ledgers, rained upon him by choleric old gentlemen who mistook him for a needlessly aggravated type of book-agent. When, therefore, Mayor WIGHTMAN contented himself with mildly refusing to have his biography written, and abstained from familiarly toying with the agent's ear, or reminding him, with a large and heavy boot, of a peremptory engagement in the next street, the wily agent marked him for his own. He exhibited to Mr. WIGHTMAN a contract, by the terms of which the New-York and Hartford Publishing Company was to print a sketch of Mr. WIGHTMAN's life in a volume of other biographical sketches, for the sum of one-third of a cent for each word contained in the sketch. The contract also contained a stipulation that for every minute which might elapse between asking for and receiving payment of said sum Mr. WIGHTMAN was to pay the further penalty of two cents per minute. To this the latter gentleman naturally objected, being profoundly versed in higher mathematics, and being thus able to demonstrate on the lid of the coal-scuttle, with the aid of a moderately large piece of chalk, that two cents per minute is equivalent to $28 80 per day, and that a week's delay in paying his bill would cost him $201 60. But the agent was determined to secure his prey, and offered to consider the contract as a mere form. He said that he had an especial fondness for Mayors. Some men collect china, or books, or butterflies. The agent's hobby was the collection of Mayors, and he was prepared to perish miserably in case he could not succeed in adding Mayor WIGHTMAN's biography to the sketches of other Mayors whom he had already bagged. He asserted that the most eminent men of the country, including CALEB CUSHING, and Mr. STOCKWELL, of Pacific Mail reputation, had agreed to have their biographies written, and he put it to Mr. WIGHTMAN, as a man and a Mayor, whether he could justify himself in the eyes of posterity if he refused to accept the laurel wreath wherewith the New-York and Hartford Publishing Company was anxious to deck his brow. Finally, Mr. WIGHTMAN yielded, and consented to become famous at the low price of $42, and to buy two copies of the volume containing his biography for $25 each, a written agreement to that effect being duly made.

In due time the biography, carefully prepared by a "first-class literary writer," from memoranda furnished by Mr. WIGHTMAN, appeared. Doubtless this "first-class literary writer" performed his work as conscientiously as though he were writing a leading article for his own newspaper on the subject of "Turning Back the Hands." Nevertheless, Mr. WIGHTMAN was not satisfied. The "literary writer" said that the subject of his sketch was "one of the representative men of Boston, and typical of the men of that city, as she, in her progress and greatness, is a type, and illustrates in her solid and substantial prosperity the earnestness and plain dealing of her citizens;" and he also added as the peroration of his sketch, the really beautiful statement that, "in the faith that trusts in the future and believes that the reward will come to patient and persevering industry, and so calmly and persistently labors on; for sympathy with and devotion to the interests of the humbler classes, among whom he was reared; and for a noble disregard of the emoluments of office, ever preferring the service to the reward, our subject has displayed characteristics which, although notably conspicuous in New-England men, have seldom been more prominently developed than in him. Boston has reason to be proud of this noble citizen," &c.

Instead of feeling grateful for this delicate eulogy Mr. WIGHTMAN perversely regarded it as rubbish. Moreover, instead of finding himself in the company of Mayors, he discovered that he was the only Mayor mentioned in the book, and his hopes of becoming famous were dampened by his difficulty in ascertaining that more than a single copy of his biography had been printed. When, in this dissatisfied state of mind, he received a bill for $581 83, which he was alleged to owe to the New-York and Hartford Publishing Company for "writing a sketch of over 3,000 words, composition, paper, and press-work," with interest on such sum, he indignantly refused to pay it. Suit was brought, and Mr. WIGHTMAN was adjudged to owe only the $92 which he had agreed to pay.

This biographical trap is an old one, and it is not very creditable to Mr. WIGHTMAN's sagacity that he was caught in it. However, his experience may warn other unsuspecting persons of the true character of the publishing companies which offer immortality at $92, or even at a lower rate. Agents who make these offers ought not to be placed head downward in the ash-barrel on the sidewalk, for such expressions of feeling are technically illegal. Still the human mind is inventive, and it is only necessary that the real nature of the agent's business should be generally known to insure his receiving a welcome from all intelligent men, which will discourage him from the further prosecution of his impudent trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The concert given by the Philharmonic Society at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, was not particularly interesting. Schumann's fourth symphony was, indeed, interpreted, and very respectably played, but Mr. Bergmann's forces were by no means equal to Liszt's symphonic poem, "Ce qu'on entend sur la Montagne," and Beethoven's piano-concerto in E flat was not nearly so effective as it should have been. Miss Julia Rivé, however, whose brilliant and refined style has so often had recognition in these columns that the artist's possession of rare talent need scarcely be reaffirmed, quite carried away the audience in Chopin's rondo in E flat, Opus 16, and her performance of the familiar Rhapsodie Hongroise—No. 2, we believe—was worthy of companionship with her magnificent rendering of the Liszt Concerto on the night of her New-York début. The overture to Cherubini's "Faniska" completed the programme.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mrs. Jane S. Griffin reads at Steinway Hall, this evening.

"She Stoops to Conquer" is to be acted at Wallack's Theatre, to-night.

"Uncle Anthony," a new serio-comic piece, will be brought out at the Eagle Theatre, to-night.

A new burlesque, called "Julius Cnæsar," will be made known at the Olympic Theatre, to-night.

"Sharkey, the Shadow Detective," is the title of the drama to be acted at Wood's Museum, this evening.

Mme. Titiens sings in "La Favorita" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, this evening. The sale of her seats for Friday and Saturday's representations in New-York will commence to-day.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A petition has been presented in the Maryland Legislature praying for the imposition of a dog-tax and the disfranchisement of every owner of a dog who fails to pay the tax.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* tells Congressman Ben. H. Hill that he "made one of the biggest mistakes of his life when he tried to warm up the old corpse of State aid to railroads."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that Treasurer New is willing to accept the Chairmanship of the Indiana Republican State Committee, and that if it is offered him he will vacate his office at once, and return home to engage in the work of the canvass.

The Republican State Central Committee of this State will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this City to-morrow for the purpose of preparing the call for the State convention to elect delegates to the national convention at Cincinnati. It is probable that the convention will be held in Syracuse early in April.

Several important State conventions are to be held this week. On Tuesday: Connecticut Greenback, in New-Haven; Indiana Republican, in Indianapolis; Wisconsin Republican, in Madison; Rhode Island Prohibition, in Providence; and the Democratic National Committee meets in Washington to call their National Convention. On Wednesday: Connecticut Democratic, in New-Haven; Ohio Prohibition, in Columbus.

Ex-Senator Harlan has written a letter in which he notes with great satisfaction the wonderful development of the freedmen, saying that during the past ten years no other equal number of people, anywhere on the earth's surface, have made such rapid advancement in knowledge, in civilization, and refinement, and in the acquisition of the means of domestic happiness and comfort.

Chairman Thomas Hardeman, of the Georgia Democratic State Committee, has written a two-column letter defending the action of the committee in not calling a State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, and in appointing Gen. Lawton a member of the National Committee. And still the Augusta *Chronicle* refuses to be comforted, and bewails over corruption, dangerous precedents, &c.

Congressman Lamar has written a letter to Mississippi, in which he says that ill-health and a press of business, growing out of the chairmanship of the most laborious and absorbing committee in the House, together with the duties incident to the Chairmanship of the Democratic Caucus, have prevented him from preparing for publication a speech recently delivered by him in Jackson, but that he will try to do it at once.

Congressman Waddell, of North Carolina, has written a letter saying it will be impossible for him to attend the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the battle of Moore's Creek, but congratulating the people "upon the evidences which are plainly manifesting themselves in all parts of our country of a sincere desire for a restoration of good feeling and general prosperity, notwithstanding the wicked efforts of agitators to keep alive sectional hostility."

Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have adopted the proposed amendments to the Constitution of that State, and they will accordingly be submitted to the vote of the people next Fall. The amendments reduce the number of members of each House and provide that the members shall be paid a salary and not a per diem, and that the Legislature shall meet biennially instead of annually. The payment of a poll-tax is to be made a prerequisite to the exercise of the right of suffrage, and all persons convicted of petit larceny are to be thereafter disfranchised.

A circular has been issued to the Republicans of the Southern States, calling them in convention, to consider the political situation. The circular attributes the disasters which have overtaken the Southern Republican organizations "to the bad management of the Republican Party in the South," and suggests that if the party is not to be destroyed, it must at once "put an end to the ascendancy of leaders whose unwise, selfish, and corrupt practices have loaded the party down with disgrace and disasters, and threaten its extinction, even in the two States of which it still retains possession."

EXCAVATIONS AT OLYMPIA.

A second report published in the Berlin *Imperial Gazette* on the progress of the discoveries at Olympia, confirms the promises held out a few weeks ago. It is observed that the excavations on either side of the temple prove that the objects sought for all lie in a stratum of black earth below the sandy surface, which varies from six to fourteen feet in thickness. The foundation of the statue of Victory has been laid bare, and found to be of a triangular form in five blocks. Pieces of bronze were lying about and the statue is supposed to have had a girdle of that metal. The statue of Neptune in a reclining posture, with the cheek resting on the right hand; and, though the arms are broken, the head is as perfect as when it left the sculptor. About it also are found fragments of bronze, some of them partly gilded, and apparently forming pieces of a shield. The third figure before reported as found, and supposed to be Jupiter's right-hand charioteer, proves to be in splendd order. A torso found near more recently than the date of the first report, of a man in similar attitude, is at present supposed to be that of the other charioteer, aiding on the left side to restrain the coursers that drew the chariot. These discoveries all belong to the excavations on the east side of the temple. Those on the west side have as yet resulted only in the discovery of part of the statue of a man engaged in combat, supposed to be one of the Lapithæ. But the colossal image, mentioned in the former report as lying partly under a male torso, has now been disinterred, and proves to be a female figure in two fragments, remarkably resembling the Vesta of Justinian, but more finely executed. It is unfortunately as yet incomplete. Lastly, it is mentioned that the western excavations have produced some square bronze plates of various thicknesses, each marked with an image of lightning and the name of Zeus, which are at present taken to be the standard Greek weights of different numbers of drachmas, beginning from fifteen and going upward to thirty, sixty, and so on.

THE FINE ARTS.

SOME NEW PICTURES.

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY—WORKS BY SCHREYER, ANDREAS ACHENBACH, MERLE, MADRAZO, &C.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

"The Attack," by Adolf Schreyer, representing a charge of Arab horsemen, who, with fierce and eager faces, are swooping down upon the enemy, is a remarkably strong and spirited work. Horse and man are animated by the same sentiment. No mercy may be expected from the dark fellow on the white horse, who appears to be the leader. His hand grasps his short sabre too firmly, and his hard thin face is too cruel for that. The tumultuous hurry and confusion of a charge of irregular horse, where each man is for himself, and where the bold rider strives to be first and the coward to screen himself by dropping to the rear, are expressed with no ordinary power. The glimpse of surrounding scenery that the artist gives us, with its dark pools, sunburned rocks, and clouds of sand flying in the distance, leads us away to Eastern lands, and we feel that such a soil alone could nurture such fierce and hard-visaged men. Schreyer possesses in a very marked degree the power of depicting entirely antagonistic scenes—the burning sands and parched atmosphere of the great desert and its environs; and the dark, cold depths of the Wallachian forest, with its atmosphere that seems perpetually charged with a snow-storm in embryo. He is equally successful in painting the sleek and fiery Arabian courser and the overworked, half-starved and ragged-coated Wallachian post horse. To each scene and each animal he gives the expression peculiar to itself, and it is hard to say in which class of subjects he excels. The picture now on view is executed with all that breadth and boldness—it might almost be said audacity—of touch that distinguishes this artist's work. Another very important composition of a great master, Andreas Achenbach, represents a German village scene at evening, with its mill, cottages, and church, and a drove of cattle returning home from the pasture. The wonderful fidelity with which each object is portrayed, the skill with which the broad masses of light and shade are disposed, the strong relief which is obtained without any sacrifice of truth, and the sentiment of peace and quiet which pervades the whole, render this a more than usually striking work. It is comparatively seldom that pictures of this master are offered for sale, and certainly no finer example of his style than this has recently been seen here. Merle is always charming, in spite of an occasional coldness and even deficiency of color. This defect, however, is certainly not perceptible in the work now on view—a study of a little peasant girl, with rosy cheeks and abundant golden curls, in a delightful state of exemption from comb and brush. The half-shy, half-saucy expression of childhood has been happily portrayed. Leon Escosura, who is winning golden opinions in England, for the skill and fidelity with which he portrays the interiors of those ancient palatial mansions that yet preserve their antique furniture and costly tapestry, has a fair representation of his style, in which an old gentleman of Falstaffian proportions is enjoying the discomfiture of a party of young ladies whose favorite parrot has taken to the utterance of words unfit to enter "the soft labyrinth of a lady's ear." The story is well told, and the accessories of silks and velvets, massive furniture, polished floors, and gilded cornices, are painted with unusual care and great purity and brilliancy of color. Desgoffe, who is unequaled in portraying objects of vertu, an art which, though not approaching the highest class, requires a nicety of touch and feeling for color which even great artists do not sometimes possess, is brilliantly represented. Among the cattle painters, Van Marcke and Voltz hold an enviable position. Totally different in style, each has his special admirers. If Voltz's work shows the most careful finish, Van Marcke's surpasses it in strength and in breadth of touch. Both are close students of nature, and in the compositions of both the landscapes are painted with as much skill as the cattle. In the present work of Voltz the landscape is unusually good.

From Madrazo and painters of the Spanish-Roman school, including several works by artists whose names are not familiar to American picture-buyers, several specimens of more than ordinary merit will shortly be placed on view.

From artists of our own school there are several good examples. Mr. W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia, whose eternal sea-shores with their glittering sands and softly-rolling waves had become somewhat wearisome, has a charming woodland scene, with tender gradations of color and light and shade, crisp and carefully-studied foliage, rocks which have some solidity about them, and water with motion in it. The solitude and mystery of the Summer woods is a theme that many artists attempt unsuccessfully. Mr. Richards has succeeded in his efforts to give them due expression. From Miss C. W. Conant, a pupil of Carl. Hubner, there is a small painting entitled "The Charity Scholar"—a young girl, with a good and pleasant face, reading the Bible to an old peasant woman, who is eagerly drinking in the words of life. The contrast between the reader and the listener is happily expressed; the drawing and color are good, and the composition as a whole shows marked improvement on Miss Conant's previous efforts.

In water colors the gallery is more than usually rich, Vibert, Indoni, Detaille, Agrassot, Simonetti, Jiminez, Peralta, Bianchi, Comte-Calix, and other artists of lesser note, being well represented. A small gallery has now been devoted entirely to this popular class of art, and although the question as to whether the importers or the American Society of Painters in Water Colors gave birth to the growing taste among our art patrons for pictures in water color seems to be undecided, here certainly, by our own artists, much may be learned in the way of composition, color, and technique.

NOTES.

The line engraving of Church's "Niagara," just introduced by Goupil & Co., is attracting much attention.

The Water-color Exhibition will close on the 26th inst. The Spring Exhibition of the Academy of Design will open on the 28th of March.

Piloty has been engaged to fresco the Rathhaus at Munich. He will introduce therein 300 portraits of citizens of the Bavarian capital.

According to the *Journal de Liége*, a gigantic exhibition of the most celebrated of Rubens' pictures will take place at Antwerp next year in celebration of the centenary of the master.

It is stated that Mr. Wilson Macdonald's offer to supply all our public schools with a bust of Washington has been declined. Whether the objection is to the subject or the artist we are not informed.

An International Fine Arts Exhibition is to be held at Brussels in 1880. It is intended to have it of a retrospective character, and to make it represent the artistic movement of the whole world since the last London Exhibition.

The Berlin Museum bought some years ago in Jerusalem, for about twenty-eight thousand thalers, some Moabite antiquities, the age of which was pretended to amount to 2,500 years. It has turned out now that these monuments are not genuine.

A Fine Arts University has just been founded at Jeddo in Japan, and the Government has sent to Italy for three professors to fill the chairs of architectural design, ornamentation, and painting and sculpture combined. They are to be engaged for five years, and will receive salaries of 20,000 francs per annum.

Massachusetts has commenced a good work by giving instruction in its public schools in drawing for industrial purposes. The specimens recently exhibited in this City evince taste and knowledge of the principles of design. Surely there is a field of vast dimensions here for those who know how to work it, and one which will prove lucrative hereafter. When shall we have, for instance, a stove designed on correct principles? Why should every manufacturer endeavor, apparently at least, to make these necessary articles as obnoxious as possible to the eye? Why should flowers and wreathes be considered as the only appropriate ornaments for a stove? It might be supposed that a stove, or, indeed, any other article, of attractive design, would sell better than one in which the correct principles of ornamentation have been altogether lost sight of, but our manufacturers do not appear to view the matter in that light at present.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE APPROACHING CONVENTIONS.

THE INFLATION ELEMENT AMONG THE DEMOCRATS—THE PROBABLE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR—THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1875.

The campaign in Connecticut will have a formal opening next week. Two political conventions are to be held at New-Haven. On Tuesday the "soft-money" men will meet for consultation, but whether to decide finally upon running a separate ticket, or merely to lay down a platform or take such action as may be designed to forestall the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, which meets on the following day, does not appear. It is probable, however, that there will be such a declaration of principles as will leave the party free to unite with the Democrats, or to go it alone if no satisfaction is obtained from the natural allies of the movement. It is very certain that the inflation element within the Democratic organization is a troublesome one. The major part of the delegates chosen to represent New-Haven in the party convention on Wednesday are avowedly inflationists. This is conceded by the local Democratic organ, the *Register*, whose apology, however, is that the caucus was overwhelmed by numbers, and did not represent the voice of the New-Haven Democracy either in the selection of candidates or in the passage of a resolution indorsing the movement to repeal the Resumption act. There are evidences in the articles of the purely Democratic organs that the repeal of that act may be a subject of consideration in the platform. Senator Eaton, for example, who has made a "hard-money" speech in the Senate, did not hesitate when last here to say that the Democracy might safely favor repeal, if it was not its duty to do so—taking the same position that the "party" at Washington has lately been discussing. Congressman Landers, who voted not to repeal, is also weak now, and stands as a partisan with the majority of his colleagues. But it does not seem possible that the party in Connecticut will dare to take this position before the people, and yet it has so often shown itself to be the creature of expedients that any shift will be consistent. How wondrously changed will be the platform of the party, if it takes into it the step toward inflation this year, may be seen by a reading of the following from the platform of last year:

"That the use of bad money imposes an unequal and dishonest tax, which bears most heavily on those who work for wages; that irredeemable paper currency, by whatever name known, is bad money, and that it is a fraud in time of peace for the Government to make anything a legal tender except gold and silver coin of a fixed standard; and that the Republican Party has proved itself unfit to rule because with unlimited opportunity it has failed to make the money which it has forced upon the people equal to the good money with which it pays its bondholders."

Elected upon this platform, Gov. Ingersoll, in his inaugural message said:

"Regarding, as I have heretofore had occasion to say, the provision of a sound currency as the very first step to be taken in the direction of permanent prosperity, I hope for a beneficial influence from the Congressional legislation of the last session, so far as it commits the Government to the policy of resuming specie payments by a fixed day, however remote."

Now there is no question as to the renomination of the Governor and of the old ticket entire; but can Mr. Ingersoll himself afford to place himself upon a platform which shall be less in harmony with the principles he professes than the platform of last year? That the party threatens his position, and that he himself is in danger of compromise, are two things that hang together just at this moment. We shall see in a few days how the crisis is reached and passed.

Since the last letter in this correspondence, the situation as to the probable candidates for Governor on the Republican side has materially changed by the withdrawal of several gentlemen whose names were mentioned. As the field clears, however, and fewer candidates are named, the tendency is to a broader view of the whole question. Where narrow prejudices of locality or personal preference controlled before, men are looking for men or meritorious principles, and are fast seeing that the minority position of the Republican Party to-day demands an extra quality in leadership in order to recover lost ground. This has always been clear enough to many, but some have not seemed to admit it, because of holding to candidates of small stature whose very acceptance before the people would be a lamentable confession of weakness. In this part of the State especial gratification has been felt by the announcement that the Republicans of Waterbury had decided to present to the convention the name of their townsman, Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, who is not only the manager of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in that city, but is a gentleman of scholarly tastes, and devotes much of his time to literary pursuits. He was graduated at Yale in 1846. Never active in politics, yet he has served with credit as a legislator, and when in the Legislature has held an influential position. Whether Mr. Kingsbury will accept or not I do not know, but infer that he will from the action taken, though it is true of him that he never sought an office in his life. Another candidate, of whose acceptance, it is said, there is no doubt, is ex-Gov. Minor, of Stamford, and should his friends make an effort in his behalf, he would, of course, become a conspicuous candidate. He was Governor of the State during the American Party period, and displayed marked ability as an executive officer. Under President Lincoln he represented this Government at Havana, and later was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of the State, but resigned after his candidacy for Congress in the Fourth District against Congressman Barnum, who was elected. Since then he has run once for the State Senate, and came near being elected in a Democratic district. I think of no other prominent candidate now, excepting Hon. Orville H. Platt, of Meriden, and he can hardly be called prominent, as his friends have made no special effort for him. He is an exceptionally able and good man—a fine lawyer and a sterling man. Either of these gentlemen would make a worthy candidate, and placing either at the head of the ticket would put a necessity upon the convention to exercise great care in the selection of candidates for subordinate positions, which is the very thing that it should do in this juncture of Connecticut politics. With a strong ticket its success might not be certain, though promising, this Spring, yet its triumph in the Fall would be almost absolutely insured; but, being strong and inspiring confidence now, it would give the Republicans the Legislature and a United States Senator, and would place the party in splendid condition for the Presidential campaign. There is no discontent in any section, but a feeling of determination to work if the convention will supply an incentive; and, while the Republicans who have not abandoned the party will gather renewed zeal, the effect of a strong ticket would be to bring back those who have wandered, excepting those comparatively few who, as "Liberal Republicans," train under Democratic banners, because in that camp they have their reward, though it be weak gruel, in petty official places.

TREASURY LEAKS.

A SUGGESTION FOR MR. RANDALL—SAVING AT THE SPIGOT AND WASTING AT THE BUNGHOLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While Mr. Randall, with the Appropriation Committee at his back, is busily engaged in reducing the expenses of the Government by cutting down the salaries of the clerks and other officers to starvation limits, would it not be a good plan for him to turn his economical eyes toward the great and real leaks in the National Treasury? The other day I picked up a copy of the *Congressional Record* and glanced over the list of bills introduced. It happened to be "bill day," when, under the call of States, members introduce bills, public and private. The title of a bill caught my eye, "for the improvement of the Harbor of Cohasset," introduced, I think, by Mr. Harris. I set to work to ascertain how many similar bills were introduced under the call of States on that particular Monday, and below is the list:

1. For the improvement of Cohasset Harbor, Massachusetts.
2. For the improvement of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, New-York.
3. For the improvement of Dan River, between Clarkesville, Va., and Danbury, N. C., appropriating $10,000 therefor.
4. For the improvement of the Louisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, from Piketon, Ky., to the mouth of the Dismal Swamp, Virginia.
5. For the improvement of the Atchafalaya River, Louisiana.
6. For the improvement of the Ouachita River, Louisiana.
7. For the improvement of the Cumberland River, from Nashville, Tenn., to Burkesville, Ky.
8. For the improvement of the Illinois River.
9. For establishing and maintaining a Zoological Park in the District of Columbia.
10. For establishing a breakwater at San Luis Obispo, Cal.
11. For the improvement of the Altamaha and Ocmulgee Rivers, in Georgia.
12. For the improvement of the Yellow River, Georgia.
13. For the improvement of the Yazoo and Sunflower Rivers, Mississippi.

I have no hesitation in saying, and I speak advisedly, that, with the exception of the Harlem Improvement bill and the bill for the breakwater at San Luis Obispo, each and every one of the above bills is, in our present indigent circumstances, a fraud on the community, and should receive the condemnation of every honest member when it comes to be voted upon. Let us look at the list and see if I am right or wrong.

No. 1. Cohasset Harbor. For the benefit of those who have never heard of this place, let me state that it is a small harbor in the south-western part of Boston Bay, and a large portion of its channel is dry at low tide. This channel is also narrow, crooked, full of rocks, and has a depth of eight feet at low tides for about one-third of its length, and beyond that about one foot. At its head is a small village called Cohasset, whose coastwise trade consists of fish, a little coal, lumber, and bricks, and perhaps some "garden sass," and whose navy is a fleet of cat-boats and small fishing vessels. It seems that this important harbor needs "improvement." So it does; it could not be much worse than it is; but I submit that times like these are not the times for squandering money on such a place.

No. 2.—Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, New-York. These two small and narrow streams separate Manhattan Island from the mainland, and from part of the water-front of the City of New-York. Any action that Congress may take, therefore, looking to an improvement of those streams, or of any other portion of New-York harbor, will be likely to be indorsed by the people, as the benefits to the General Government must necessarily be sufficiently large to repay the outlay.

Nos. 3 to 8.—Dan River, Louisa Fork of Big Sandy River, Atchafalaya, Ouachita, (pronounced Washitaw,) Cumberland, and Illinois Rivers. Now, how many persons know where all of these streams are, and how many ever heard of the first two? Let us see. "The Dan" is a small, muddy branch of the Roanoke, (itself an unimportant stream flowing into Albemarle Sound,) and traverses parts of the southern portion of Virginia and the northern part of North Carolina. I am sure I do not know what commerce it has; but I don't believe it ever had any or ever will have, even if millions are spent upon it.

But what shall we say of the Louisa? It is a small branch of the Big Sandy—itself a fork of the Ohio—and together they peacefully meander among the verdant fields and swelling uplands of the "dark and bloody ground," until finally the Louisa finds its way to the base of the dividing ridge in Virginia, and after that we could wish to hear no more of it. Now, why do they wish to "improve" the Louisa? Heaven and the people who got up the bill alone know! Of the Atchafalaya, the Ouachita, the Cumberland, and the Illinois I have little to say. The first two are in Louisiana, the former emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, about one hundred and twenty-five miles to the westward of the Mississippi, and I should think it might be safely entered from the Gulf by a boat drawing four or five feet of water. Of course it needs "improvement," and I trust that when it has been improved Mr. Darrall will bring in another bill for the improvement of the Gulf of Mexico outside of the mouth of the river, for in 1870 I could not get nearer to the shore than a mile in a vessel drawing only seven feet. To be sure, from what I saw of the country as far as I went, I didn't want to get any nearer.

The Ouachita I only know as a branch of the Black River, emptying into that river about one hundred and eighty miles above New-Orleans, and navigable for flat-bottomed steam-boats drawing four feet. I should say it wanted improvement badly; and if they could fill it up it would be well.

The Cumberland is a branch of the Ohio, and is, I believe, of considerable importance to the people of Kentucky and Tennessee. Nashville slumbers upon its banks; and I presume there is some trade (in flat-bottomed vessels) on its waters; but I shouldn't care to pan out very heavily on the "Cumberland" until our national debt is disposed of, and taxes reduced fifty per centum.

About the Illinois River I don't know anything, and don't want to. Only I don't want to appropriate any more money to improve it. It is good enough, what there is of it, and there is enough of it, such as it is. They ask only $120,000, and that is but a morsel. Eighty-two thousand dollars was spent last year, and if it is found difficult to appropriate $120,000 this year let Mr. Randall reduce the salaries a little more.

Next, Mr. Editor, we come to No. 9, A "Zoo"—a real Zoo—just like the Britishers have had these many years. And why shouldn't we have one? I see a palatial edifice surrounded by lovely gardens designed by Clark, A. C., (which is Architect of the Capitol,) and done "brown" by contractors. Let us have the Zoo, by all means. What matters the cost?—a mere bagatelle.

What next? San Luis Obispo, on the coast of California, wants a breakwater, so as to make a harbor of it. San Luis is modest. It don't presume to call itself a harbor—being a mere dimple in the coast, and it has no protection against the wind from seaward. So it petitions for a breakwater, that distressed mariners may find shelter on that otherwise shelterless coast. No reasonable being will object to the passage of that bill.

Nos. 11 to 13.—Altamaha, Ocmulgee, and Yellow Rivers of Georgia. The Altamaha empties into Altamaha Sound, about sixty miles to the southward of Savannah, and has the small village of Darien at its mouth. The Ocmulgee is a branch of the Altamaha, leaving the latter at or near the small settlement of Lumber City, (at the junction of Appling, Telfair, Montgomery, and Coffee Counties,) and flowing thence to Macon, in the centre of the State, a little over one hundred miles distant. There is deep water in the Altamaha for some distance above its mouth, and its banks are lined with rice plantations; but there is little or no other traffic. To appropriate money for the improvement of its channel above Darien, or for the improvement of the Ocmulgee at all, would, in our present indigent circumstances, be absolute robbery.

But, if this be true of the Altamaha and Ocmulgee, what shall be said of the Yellow River? This latter is an insignificant stream—one of the branches of the Ocmulgee—and flows through Newton, Rockdale, and Gwinnett Counties, in the northern part of the State. I looked for it in vain upon the map, for it was not deemed worthy of a name, and I was finally obliged to go to a Gazetteer for information. Think of "improving" that river! So with the Yazoo and Sunflower, the last on the list of this day's raids upon the Treasury. The Yazoo is well known as the large and important though somewhat crooked stream flowing into the Mississippi at Vicksburg, and the Sunflower is a much smaller river which leaves the Mississippi at Horse-shoe Bend, and, traced toward its source, flows to the southward, through what is known as Sunflower County. No doubt certain benefits would accrue to the people of Mississippi by the widening or deepening of the channels in those rivers; but it is preposterous to suppose that sufficient advantage to the community at large would be gained to justify the General Government in appropriating one dollar for that purpose. If the people of Mississippi are to be benefited, let the State Legislature appropriate the necessary funds; and no doubt the United States Government will furnish skilled engineers to superintend the work. My own opinion is that those rivers will run dry before any such action is taken by any individual State.

But perhaps many will say, "These bills have not been passed, but only introduced, and no doubt the Appropriation Committee will report against them, and they will fail." Possibly. But if any person will take the trouble to examine the reports of the "Chief of Engineers" of the United States Army, he will find that "the half has not been told him" in this article. Last year alone over fourteen millions of dollars were appropriated for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and of this sum very large portions were spent on unimportant inland streams and sea-coast harbors, where commerce not only never has been, but never will go. Over $125,000 has been spent already upon the Illinois River, an interior stream, and $120,000 additional is asked for this year. Twenty thousand dollars has been wasted on the small, crooked, and shallow river of Wareham, in Massachusetts, to get a depth of nine feet at low tide; $65,000 on Cocheco River, in New-Hampshire, and they want this year $30,000 more, in order to get a depth of four feet at low tide! One hundred and twenty thousand dollars has been spent on Merrimac River, which has at its mouth, in Ipswich Bay, a shifting sandbar, over which only four feet can be taken at low tide, and they ask for nearly $30,000 more this year. It has but one town upon its banks—Newburyport—and that died before I was born. Thirty thousand dollars has been spent on the insignificant little harbor of Camden, on Penobscot Bay—the resort of a few fishing vessels and lime sloops; and $35,000 in "improving" the Falls of Sullivan River, an arm of Frenchman's Bay, in Maine, leading up to the small hamlet of Franklin. It cost, as I see by the report of the Engineer Bureau, $5,000 to blow out one rock, so as to get a depth of seven feet at low tide, and, after all this is done, who goes there? The neighborhood is almost an unbroken wilderness; the settlements few, poor, and exceedingly small, and the mass of the country covered with dense forests. There is almost no coastwise trade. Yet the sum of $35,000 has already been spent—thrown away rather—upon this insignificant stream, which has no name upon any but the largest maps. Let any one examine the large county maps if he doubts the above statements.

But why continue? I could multiply instances almost to infinity, but it is useless. Any one can search the records and see for himself. If we are going to try economy by way of a change, let us begin retrenchment at the "big leaks," and look to the smaller ones afterward. And a leak of $14,000,000 per annum is no small leak on

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1876.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE WEEK.

REVIVAL OF THE "MESCHIANZA" AT BALTIMORE—THE BALL OF THE HAYTI MINISTER—THE YALE BOYS—THE MONUMENT IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON—AN INCIDENT OF JACKSON'S TIME.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

Quite a delegation of gentlemen and ladies went over to Baltimore on Tuesday to witness an amateur continental exhibition at the Academy of Music for charitable purposes. The first and principal part of the entertainment was a revival of that famous fête, the "Meschianza," originally gotten up at Philadelphia during its occupation by the British troops under the superintendence of the ill-fated Major André. The second tier of the theatre was divided into ten compartments, bearing respectively the escutcheons of Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, Germany, Spain, Turkey, and Brazil. It was expected that the diplomatic representatives of those powers here would have attended, and in each compartment were a number of ladies and gentlemen wearing the national costume of the country designated. But Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister, was the only diplomat there, although the Consuls at Baltimore represented their nations. Secretary and Mrs. Robeson, Gen. McClellan, with his wife and daughter, Miss Mildred Lee, and other notables occupied the vacant seats. The curtain rose upon a ball-room scene, with fifty ladies dressed in white satin, with powdered hair, grouped around tea tables arranged at the sides. Soon there was a flourish of trumpets and then, to the tune of "God Save the King," in marched fifty gentlemen, some wearing British uniforms, and others arrayed as Knights in costumes of velvet and satin. After having made the circuit of the stage the gentlemen halted, each before a designated lady, to whom he knelt while she gave him a ribbon favor. The "Gavotte" was then danced, and through the windows at the back of the scene there was visible a display of fire-works, as at Philadelphia in 1778. At that festival real powder was burned, now colored glass and calcium lights were ingeniously used as an imitation, and there was no danger of fire. Then there was a "Martha Washington drawing-room," with antique costumes and furniture, and a hundred and fifty gentlemen and ladies, nearly all of them descended from revolutionary ancestors. Mr. Lloyd Rogers personated President Washington and Mrs. Tucker Carroll Mrs. Washington. Many of the costumes worn were magnificent, and the effect when the "Minuet" was danced, under the strong light of calcium lenses, was very fine. Afterward there was dancing in the music hall of the Academy, with such a supper as can only be found in Baltimore, so far as terrapin and oysters are concerned.

The social event of the week here was the ball given on Wednesday night by Mr. Stephen Preston, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Hayti, who resides in Second avenue, New-York, but passes the gay season here. This year he has occupied the Johnson House, one of the appendages of the Arlington Hotel, and on this occasion it was decorated with flowers, arranged with artistic grace. Mrs. W. A. Budd, of New-York, aided Mrs. Preston in receiving her guests, many of whom were connected with the Diplomatic Corps. The display of toilets and of diamonds exceeded in beauty and in value any ever seen here.

On Thursday evening Sir Edward and Lady Thornton were "at home" to the Diplomatic Corps at the British Legation, and for the first time their daughters aided their mother in receiving her guests. The Japanese Minister has also given a reception, with an excellent supper, and, if one might judge of the ultimate effect of his good cheer by the manner in which the Congressmen present enjoyed it, the passage of the bill repaying the indemnity fund may be safely predicted. Evening receptions have also been given at the residences of Hon. John L. Cadwalader, the First Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Elisha Riggs, and Mr. Dubant, and at several of the hotels there have been dances, at which all the varied phases of Washington society were represented.

A "German" given last night, at Marini's Hall, by the "Ladies' Leap-Year German Club," was a novel and agreeable affair. It originated a few weeks since at an accidental meeting of the young misses who have enjoyed the Germans which have been given by the "Bachelors" and the "Army and Navy" Clubs, and they determined to reciprocate. A meeting was called at the residence of the Postmaster General, of which his daughter was elected President, and committees of the young ladies made the arrangements and invited the gentlemen. No gentleman was allowed to enter the hall last night unless escorted by a *chaperone*, who presented him in due form to Secretary Belknap, who "received." After a couple of hours had been spent in dancing round and square dances, the German was commenced at 11, Miss Lizzie Porter and Miss Ella Ray leading. The favors were distributed by Secretaries Fish and Robeson, and before midnight the ladies found that it was not so pleasant to play the gallant, after all. The wicked young gentlemen had provided themselves with lace handkerchiefs, which they would provokingly drop, and their partners had to pick them up. Then the provoking fellows had to be fanned, and supplied with seats, and given glasses of water, and—more than all—fed. It was not an easy task for a lady-partner to obtain ices or jellies at a crowded table, and take them to the man of her choice, and when she reached the seat where she had left him, it was perhaps vacant. Other "Germans" have been given—by the Bachelor Club, at which Mr. Lanton and Miss Howell led, and by Mrs. Gen. Birney, at which Miss Lugenbeel and Mr. Goldsborough led. There have also been afternoon dances at the receptions of Mrs. Gen. Ward, Mrs. Walter Cox, and Mrs. Ross Ray.

The afternoon receptions have been numerously attended. Every one who comes here wishes to take the opportunity for calling on Mr. George Bancroft. The historian is in his seventy-sixth year, yet does not appear to be over fifty, and Mrs. Bancroft is one of the rare representatives of the ladies of the past generation. His house contains many rare works of art, besides the valuable library and other literary treasures.

Mrs. Fish was assisted at her last reception by two of her daughters, Mrs. Benjamin and Miss Edith Fish. Mrs. Waite was prevented from receiving by indisposition, but her daughter supplied her place. The weekly receptions at the Navy-yard grow more delightful as Spring advances, and those of Mrs. Zeilin, at the Marine Barracks, are always pleasant.

To-day there was a crush at the White House, where Mrs. Potter Palmer assisted her sister, Mrs. Col. Grant, in receiving, and Gen. Sheridan was one of the "lions." From the White House many drove out to Brentwood, where Mrs. Carlisle Patterson and her daughter had their usual Saturday afternoon dancing reception. The delightful Spring weather made it very enjoyable.

The Yale Alumni Association enjoyed its third annual banquet on Wednesday evening at Willard's Hotel, Hon. Peter Parker presiding. Every one present was sorry that Mr. Evarts could not be among them, as had been expected, but there was no lack of distinguished speakers among the Alumni present. *N'importe.* They talked over old times with Chief Justice Waite, Justices Strong and Swayne, Attorney General Pierrepont, Senator Dawes, Representatives Chittenden and Crapo, and others "in authority;" sang college songs, and drank health and long life to their Alma Mater until after 2 o'clock in the morning. One of the graduates of Yale present, Mr. William Hemphill Jones, now Deputy Controller of the Treasury, is the man to whom Gen. Dix telegraphed: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." The order was grand, but it becomes almost ridiculous when you see the amiable gentleman to whom it was sent, and imagine him receiving it, alone and unarmed, as a Treasury Clerk sent to New-Orleans on public business, and surrounded by an infuriated mob. Never was a man more powerless to obey an order.

While wine is to be seen at every dinner-table here, there is very little drunkenness, and such a sad sight as a tipsy Congressman is never witnessed. Five and twenty years ago we could not visit the Capitol without seeing Senators and Representatives more or less fuddled, and liquors were openly sold at two bars in the basement; but now there hardly seems to be any necessity for the Congressional Temperance Society, which good Dr. Chickering is to reorganize to-morrow night. At the preliminary meeting there were only enough present to take the various offices.

Washington's Birthday will not be well kept in the City which he founded, and which bears his name, but there will be great doings at Alexandria, where the *Pater Patriæ* used to attend the balls given on his own birthnight. The Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, which is the crack military organization of Baltimore, will march to the White House and give the President a marching salute as they pass through the city on their way to Alexandria, and there is to be a meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war here.

Those interested in the completion of the Washington National Monument had hoped that Congress would have made an appropriation ere this, so that work on the shaft could have been resumed on the 22d inst., and the cap stone laid on the 4th of July. But some speculative architects and artists have conceived a new idea about this unfinished structure, and as *Col. Sellers* would say, "There's millions in it." Oblivious of the fact that it really belongs to the American people, who have subscribed and paid every dollar thus far expended, these speculators want to take it down, stone by stone, and to re-erect it in the form of a triumphant arch, near some lots that they think will thereby be benefited. The way in which this movement has been managed, or rather mismanaged, is bad enough, but the Freemasons are now quietly raising the funds to complete it if Congress won't make the necessary appropriation, and the country should be spared the humiliating confession that it could not erect a monument to Washington, and had to abandon it, and to have it pulled down. To transform it into an arch will cost three times as much as it would cost to complete the shaft, and the quicker that can be done the better.

I see reprinted a song entitled "Johnson's Wife of Louisiana," with a note stating that it was addressed to the wife of Col. Richard M. Johnson, who was Vice President under Van Buren. This is not so. The song, which is a parody on "Roy's Wife of Aldavalloch," was written by a South Carolina Congressman named Davis, in compliment to the wife of Senator Henry Johnson, a leading Louisiana Whig before the war. This Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Florida White, (as she was called,) and Mrs. Williams, (formerly Mrs. Douglas,) are regarded by old stagers as the most beautiful women that have ever graced society here. Mr. Davis, who wrote the parody, was very witty, and was an ardent supporter of John C. Calhoun. When President Jackson issued his famous proclamation against nullification, as it began to exhibit itself in South Carolina, Mr. Davis reviewed the document in a public speech, and ridiculed the author unmercifully, saying, among other things: "If Old Hickory must be amused, now that he is in his dotage, let us give him a te-to-tum." Some one sent a report of the speech to Gen. Jackson, who was very angry when he read this portion of it, and exclaimed: "I will make a te-to-tum of his traitorous head, the scoundrel!"

Only one week more of the gay season of 1876 remains, and that will be a festive one.

PROSELYTISM IN ROME.

WONDERFUL CONVERSIONS—A GRATEFUL CHURCH—THE LATEST CLERICAL SCANDAL.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on Jan. 23: "The Church of St. Andrea delle Fratte is attractive for many things—for its tombs of defunct artists, and its *chefs-d'œuvre* of surviving ones—but chiefly for the miracle wrought 'within the memory of men still living,' the anniversary of which was celebrated with much pomp on Thursday last. M. Ratisbonne, (so runs the Récit d'une Sœur,') a Jew belonging to a wealthy Alsatian family, happening to be in Rome, strolled one day into the Church of St. Andrea della Fratte while preparations were going on for the funeral obsequies of M. De la Ferronay. In that hour he was converted. He found himself opposite a chapel dedicated to the guardian angel, when all at once the Blessed Virgin appeared from it in a vision of light, and beckoned him to come toward that chapel. A resistless force drew him on; he fell on his knees, and in another moment he was a Christian. The miracle is narrated with more minuteness of detail in the Baron de Bussière's work, published in 1842, entitled, *Un Figliuol' di Maria, ossia un Nuovo nostro Fratello*, ('A Son of Mary, or a new Brother of ours;') and its importance is attested by the grand celebration of its annual recurrence, when the church is draped in red velvet and festooned with artificial flowers, while the pealing organ accompanies the full-voiced choir in rendering the noble strains of Palestrina. And, indeed, for a Jew to be converted at all, especially in Rome, where his race has suffered more cruelty than anywhere in Christendom, is such a miraculous event that we can hardly wonder at its perennial solemnization by the Church.

But miracle is a rather uncertain auxiliary for the Romish proselytizer, and he has recourse to other means which, if more prosaic, are equally effective, and certainly much more fruitful. Not many days before the yearly thanksgiving for the salvation of M. Ratisbonne's soul, there occurred another conversion which does credit at least to the promptitude of the shepherds of the faithful. Signor Ettore Rolli, Professor of botany at the Sapienza, a distinguished pharmacist, a Common Councilman, Vice President of the Pharmaceutical College, and member of a host of scientific and literary bodies, who had made himself rather notorious for his apostasy from Romanism and his outspoken skepticism, dies rather suddenly, and Roman society, in which he was a conspicuous figure, is startled by the announcement in the pontifical papers that his death was edifying and Christian, and that after a solemn retractation of his heresies 'he expired in the kiss of the Lord, fortified by all the comforts of the Catholic religion.' The *Voce della Verità* was particularly demonstrative in its jubilation over this brand plucked from the burning, and under the heading of 'Lodevole ritrattazione,' it narrated how Monsignor Tizzani at the urgent request of the dying professor, hurried to his bedside, and received from his lips a solemn repudiation of all his heretical doctrines, and an equally solemn adhesion to the Catholic faith. The document in which this confession was embodied, and which Prof. Rolli was too ill to sign, ran in this form, according to the *Voce della Verità*: 'In the name of God—So be it. I, Hector Rolli, declare that I am a Catholic, and that I abjure any doctrine whatever which is contrary to that enjoined on us by our Holy Mother the Catholic Church, recanting every act contrary whether to the doctrines or to the dispensations of this, our Holy Church. And all this I declare before the subjoined witnesses, I being unable, through my malady, to sign this declaration. In faith, &c., Rome, this 6th day of January, 1876. (Signed,) V. Archbishop of Nisibi (Tizzani.) Here follow the signatures of the other witnesses.' Prof. Rolli's attitude toward Catholicism had been before so overtly hostile that the astonishment raised by this document set people a-thinking; and after noticing the fact that he was too ill to hold the pen, and recollecting that Monsignor Tizzani had been stone-blind for twenty years, they were naturally curious to know who were the co-signataries to the confession. To this curiosity, loudly expressed by all the Liberal journals, the *Voce della Verità* and the *Osservatore Romano* replied by jeering at anti-Catholic unbelief, till, on Saturday morning, out came the *Opinione* with the following letter:

THE RETRACTATION OF PROF. ROLLI.

To the Editor:

SIR: I read in your esteemed journal that, under the title 'Laudable Retractation,' the *Voce della Verità* has narrated that my lamented principal, Prof. Ettore Rolli, had made an abjuration into the hands of Monsignor Tizzani. The undersigned, who desire to rectify a fact which, with consummate astuteness, is attempted to be ascribed to our beloved principal, beg you, Sir, to have the goodness to insert in your journal the following: Never before or during his illness did Prof. Rolli make requisition for any priest whatever. We, the undersigned, however, desiring to free ourselves from any responsibility in religious matters, thought fit to ask the advice of a Professor of our University as to what steps we should take. He was of opinion that some one should be called in, and we at once thought of Mgr. Tizzani, a friend of the deceased. The Monsignor came twice. On the first occasion, having found the patient in full possession of his faculties, he restricted himself to a merely amicable visit. On the second occasion, having found him a prey to the wildest delirium, which had supervened a few hours before, he drew from his pocket a paper already written, and having put to the patient sundry questions without obtaining an answer, and availing himself of that instant of confusion and pain, he surprised the undersigned and constrained them to affix their sign-manual to that paper, saying that if they did not do they would be seriously compromised—nay, ruined forever. This, Sir, is the plain unvarnished story, and as our honesty imperatively forbids us to open a controversy over a grave hardly closed with such a print as the *Voce della Verità*, we stop at this point, satisfied that we have said neither more nor less than the truth.

Confident of the insertion of this communication, we beg to thank you, and to remain, &c.

ERCOLE SCALA,
ANGELO CARROZZI.

ROME, 20th Jan.

To this letter the *Voce della Verità* has really no reply to make. It prints the document, but after a few sneering doubts as to the honesty of its signataries, it retires with a vague threat that it may return to the charge. Meanwhile, there is no accusation of a mercenary kind brought against the zealous Mgr. Tizzani. The 400,000 francs which Prof. Rolli left behind him has, with the exception of a few family legacies, been bequeathed to the University and to the cause of popular education generally. His funeral was a public one. The national colors, draped in mourning, were hoisted over the University half-most high, and the Senatus Academicus, with the members of the other scientific and civic bodies to which the deceased belonged, accompanied his remains to their last resting-place in the Basilica di S. Lorenzo, beyond the walls."

GEN. GORDON'S SPEECH.

THE REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED.

THE TERRIBLE CONDITIONS THE NORTH HAS IMPOSED UPON THE SOUTH—TOOMBS' SPEECH CONDEMNED.

It was telegraphed all over the North that Senator Gordon's speech before the members of the Legislature of Georgia at Atlanta on Monday night was a model of moderation, widely different from that previously delivered before the same body by Gen. Robert Toombs. The Atlanta *Constitution* of Friday prints a full report of the speech, carefully revised, and how justly it merits the encomiums bestowed upon it by Democratic correspondents and newspapers, the following extracts will show. Speaking of the "*post bellum* persecutions" of the South, Gen. Gordon, (and he is not very far away from Gen. Toombs in sentiment, and expressed himself in not much gentler language,) said:

"What course was adopted in reference to us by the party in power? Did they say these people are more interested in good government, in peace between the races, in the good order of society, in the enforcement of the laws and the perpetuity of local government, and we will intrust to them the delicate but gigantic task of laying anew the foundations of their governments within the purview of the Constitution and the legitimate results of war?' Such a course was the only possible one consistent with the spirit of our institutions or with common sense. But what did they do? They sent their own agents to do this delicate work for us, or rather for themselves. Who were these agents? They were strangers, they were adventurers, they were camp-followers, they were plunderers, they were ruthless harpies, they were *ossifragenous* vultures, gathering in their filthy talons the débris of battle and the spoils of conquest! [Applause.] They were vultures ready to fly at the approach of danger, yet, when their victims were helpless and manacled, driving their bloody beaks into the writhing forms of these prostrate States. Such was the statesmanship of this party in the reorganization of these governments, and I offer that as an argument against their competency. What else? As if to furnish a fitting climax to their past blunders, and to heap madness upon folly, they struck down their own greatest leaders, the Nestors of their party, whenever they gave evidence of statesmanship. Among those who were guillotined because of their wisdom were Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, Carl Schurz of Missouri, and Horace Greeley of New-York. [Applause.] These, I repeat, were among their ablest and best men. Yet they struck them down the very moment they proposed any constitutional measures toward the South, or a restraint upon their power. For myself I have great respect for such men as those I have named, come from what party they may. All honor to Schurz, to Trumbull, and to Greeley, who, with the forecast of statesmen and the courage of patriots, sought to restore concord to the sections, and the Constitution to its supremacy, and went down fighting the enemies of both. [Loud applause.]

So much for their former record. What now are they doing? The experiments have been tried, the test cases have been submitted to the courts, and the judgment rendered and proclaimed to the world. Experience pours its flood of light upon the record. From a bed of ruins, from the slimy pools of corruption into which the emissaries of that party had dragged these plundered States, every one of them that has been recovered from the hands of these harpies is at peace. Harmony reigns between the races, the laws are enforced, Government is honestly administered, schools are supported for both races and the school fund is not stolen. [Laughter and cheers.] They find every one of them which are in the hands of our own people on the high road of progress, and with a prosperity equal at least with many of their favored Northern sisters. With these facts before them, do they say to us, 'Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joys of your great deliverence?' No, Sirs. With these horrid experiences still fresh in the memory of our people, and with the smoke of their torments from some of these sin-cursed Governments forced upon the South still rising to heaven, we are startled by the propositions contained in two series of resolutions introduced by the Senator from Indiana. What are they? One series in substance declares that this is not a Government of free and independent States. They declare in substance that the States bear the same relations to the Federal Government that the counties bear to the States. If adopted they practically obliterate State lines and convert this Federal Government into a consolidated empire. Let them be sanctioned by the people; let this fissure be once made in constitutional barriers, and the passions of any party in power, like the floods of the Mississippi through a crevasse in the levee, will rush through and continue to widen the breach and finally carry local government and liberty before them. [Great applause.] The other series of resolutions offered by the same Senator contemplates the appointment of a committee by the Senate to investigate the last popular election in the State of Mississippi. * * * How does the Senator seek to demonstrate that the United States Senate has such a power? What are his arguments? They are these: The last election in Mississippi must and can lawfully be investigated, because you want in Georgia a constitutional convention and a dog law!

* * * * * * *

I come now to the second charge; that the party which rules the country is a party of corruption. On this point little need be said. From the days of old Rome to this hour, through all history, civilized and barbaric, there never has appeared, in any country or any century, such seething heaps of corruption as have been piled up by their agents in these Southern States. They were the worst Governments upon earth. There is scarcely a Governor whom they put in power who is not now either a fugitive from outraged law, or impeached by the judgment of the country. There is scarcely a Legislature which was not notoriously purchasable. There is scarcely a Judge in some of these wretched Governments who has not mocked justice and shamed the ermine upon his shoulders, while not a few have been convicted of gross frauds and embezzlements. This is true in Louisiana, from the Chief Justice down; and in Mississippi and South Carolina that lawyer ought to be stricken from the bar as an imbecile who would expect a decision in accordance with the law. [Great laughter.] But why talk about corruptions in these Southern Governments? Look elsewhere!—look everywhere! Pollution—pollution is left wherever that party makes its track. Look at Credit Mobilier, the gigantic railroad swindles, the Pacific Mail, the Washington City Government Rings, the Sanborn contracts, and the endless schemes and jobs to rob the Treasury. Look at the colossal frauds of the 'Whisky Ring,' which, as I shall in a few days show to the Senate and the country, exceed in the magnitude of their proportions the peculations of all these corrupt Governments of the South. [Applause.] The 'Whisky Ring'—holding in its polluted embrace, not only officers of the Government and collectors of the revenue, but those high in the confidence of our rulers! Look, finally, at the widespread demoralization among the people, consequent upon the demoralizing example of demoralized rulers. Look at all this, fellow countrymen, and tell me if under any administration of this or any other country official embezzlements were ever so common, official honesty and integrity were ever so rare or corruption so rife? I do not say it from any prejudice, nor as a partisan, but I do say, and say it with a full realization of its truth, with as profound a regret as I am capable of feeling, and with a love of my country broad as its wide expanse, that the very reputation of republican government is imperiled, if its existence is not endangered, by such a state of public affairs.

We come now to the third general charge—that this party has been and still is actuated in legislation toward the South by a spirit of tyranny. What is tyranny? Tyranny is usurpation. The usurpation of powers not recognized by law, which override law, and place in jeopardy the rights of the people, is tyranny. Let me now apply this definition to the acts of the Republican Party. They waged the war upon the one ground that no State had the right to withdraw from the Union—that no State, under our form of government, could break the bonds of union and resume the powers it had delegated to the Federal Government. That was the ground upon which they raised their armies and waged the war. Therefore, the very moment the war ceased, with the triumph of their armies and the defeat of the South, the Union was a fact. It needed no reconstruction. If the bonds of union could not be broken except by force, and if that force which defended the right to withdraw was defeated, how is it possible to resist the logical sequence that the defeat of the South was *per se* the restoration of the Union. As I have said, the soldiers thought this true, and so we thought. But what did this party do? They intervened by law to prevent it. That was tyranny. They passed an Election law under which corrupt men could and did take charge of the registration of voters, who struck from the lists whom they would, and from their decision there was no appeal. That was tyranny! They took charge of elections and the ballot-boxes, turned out the men whom you had elected, and placed in power those whom you had not chosen. That was tyranny! They interfered to ascertain the constituent elements of your Legislature, and summoned by military authority a railroad agent to sit in this seat and decide who should and who should not take their seats in this hall. That was tyranny! They dispersed Legislatures with bayonets. That was tyranny! But do you say these are things of the past, and that we must look to the future? No man is more ready than your speaker to turn his back upon all these horrid recollections, and no man looks with more intensity of anxiety to the day when this country shall be no longer under the domination of hate, and when the whole people, from ocean to ocean, shall be united, peaceful, hopeful, and happy. [Loud applause.] But what encouragement have we if this Administration is to last, to hope for such a future? Suppose Mr. Morton passes his resolutions? This is the aim of that party to-day, and if it goes into power again upon the passions which they seek to inflame, and the prejudices which they essay to create, they will not only pass those resolutions but make the precedent set the fixed policy of this Government. To adopt such resolutions and thus override State lines and the popular will is tyranny."

The Senator made a plea for a speedy constitutional convention in Georgia, and incidentally referred to Gen. Toombs' recent speech as follows:

"There is one point in reference to this convention question upon which I have the profoundest convictions, and that is as to the time when this convention should assemble. If this Legislature shall call it. That time is the earliest moment possible. Why? Why not wait until 1877? Let me tell you why. A few days before I left Washington Senator Morton, in the United States Senate, read from his seat a speech delivered from this stand by a distinguished son of Georgia, delivered, as Mr. Morton said, by the invitation of the Legislature, in the presence of the Legislature, and with the approval of the Legislature, [cries of no! no! no! from members in all parts of the House,] and it has gone to the North, flying upon the wings of the telegraph, that the champion of the convention in Georgia has at last informed the country and the world of the real purpose of Georgia Democrats in calling a convention. What is that purpose? Mr. Morton gave it in the classic words of this Georgian, 'to put the nigger where he will never be heard from again.' Now, fellow-countrymen, this has gone forth to the North as the echo of the sentiments of this body. There is not a man in Georgia who does not know how unjust is such an imputation. Is there one in this body or this great assemblage who does not feel the injustice? [Loud cries of 'no, no,' from all parts of the House.] Yet the North believes it. To-day there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of men at the North who were looking to next November as a day of relief from the profligate party which has administered the Government in its own interests for ten years, but these men have been apalled, filled with apprehensions by the wild and unreasoning declarations to which I have been compelled to refer. Hear it, believe it, know it, that unless that apprehension is corrected overwhelming defeat awaits us in November, attended with all the disasters which I have so inadequately described. I am obliged to say on this subject a word more. I share with you, my countrymen, all of your pride in the past of that distinguished Georgian. For his past services to the State and the country I honor him. But I would be an unfaithful sentinel on the watch-tower to which your confidence has assigned me if I did not warn you that that sentence, wild as it was, is brimful of poison for the Northern mind and of defeat for Democrats and calamity for you. [Loud applause.] I say it is painful to utter these words; but I would be untrue to my convictions of duty were I to say less. I do not envy the ambition which seeks notoriety at the hazard of such dire consequences to this section and people. [Loud applause.] Therefore, I repeat, if you are going to call a convention, call it quick."

ALPINE EXPERIENCES.

A WINTER ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

The Paris *Débats* publishes from a correspondent a very interesting account of an ascension of Mont Blanc made on the 20th of January last by Mr. James Eccles, an English geologist, and M. Gabriel Loppé, a French painter. Winter visits to the snowy monarch are not of very common occurrence, and Alpine tourists will perhaps be surprised to learn that his hoary majesty is far more agreeable and worth seeing in Winter than in Summer. We append the most salient features of the ascent:

"MM. Eccles and Loppé left Chamounix on the evening of the 19th ult. Chamounix is very pleasant and inhabitable in the Winter. While the papers were announcing bitter cold and snow from the south of France, the thermometer at Chamounix was warming itself quietly in the sun and rising to 93° above zero. At 9:30 o'clock on the morning of the 20th the two tourists set out from the Hotel Couttet. Not a cloud was to be seen in the sky. The great slopes that lead up to the Aiguille du Midi, which in Summer are strewn with rhododendrons, were carpeted with a fresh, soft covering of snow, in which one might have rolled himself with pleasure. The two Alpine explorers accompanied by two guides and two porters, ascended gaily as far as the upper part of the Glacier des Bossons, where they arrived at 4:30 o'clock, and where they reposed themselves for a short time to admire the finest sight that Winter ever offered to the eye. The sky was clear without the slightest speck, and a thin mist hovered over Lake Leman. But the tourists were forced to cut short their admiration of the scene before them in order to accomplish the most difficult part of the ascent before nightfall. They had to leave the junction of the glaciers of Bossons and Taconnay, and climb up to the Grands-Mulets, up steeps of ice and over crevices which often frighten apprentices. Some of the crevices are so wide that a ladder has to be used to cross them, while others are hidden by accumulations of snow, which suddenly give way under the foot. The fatigue is great, but the danger is small, as the climbers, who ascend one by one, are attached to one another with ropes. He who falls into a crevice is at once drawn out by those behind or before. Add to these ordinary difficulties an accumulation of fresh, fine snow and that mud peculiar to Winter, into which you sink knee deep, and the reader will easily understand why our travelers did not reach the pavilion of the Grands-Mulets, the highest habitation that exists in Europe, before 5:30 o'clock in the evening. This pavilion, especially in Winter, is a delicious retreat. It contains three little rooms, provided with mattresses and rugs, under which the tourist reposes better than in the best of hotel beds. Moreover, it possesses a *cuisine* whose advantages it would be difficult to appreciate too much after seven hours' ascension. The supper was perfect, and the repose excellent. The temperature was extraordinarily mild. On the preceding night it had frozen at Laghouat, which is 180 kilometres south of Algiers. At the Grands-Mulets, in the open air, 3,000 metres above the level of the sea, none of the three thermometers borne by Mr. Eccles fell below 7° centigrade, which is about 44 3-5° Fahrenheit. The little Alpine party resumed their ascent at 6 o'clock on the following morning, each man bearing a lantern. The cold was so little intense that the guides took off their thick gloves to hold their *piolets* or ice-choppers. At 7 o'clock, at the corner of the Dome, the glass did not mark more than 8° centigrade, while at the same hour, at the bottom of the valley of Chamounix, the thermometer of the Hotel Couttet fell to 11° centigrade, which proves that it is warmer up than down the Alps—a fact hitherto unknown. At 9 o'clock the painter and the geologist were on the great plateau. They now had only to climb the final summit of Mont Blanc, a comparatively easy ascension, which M. Loppé had often made in two hours and a half. A little more courage and the intrepid tourists would be the first men that ever sat in full Winter on the apex of Mont Blanc, which dominates all Europe. But the east wind had been blowing for several hours, and it grew stronger and stronger. Soon it blew up the fine snow into a mist, and finally it whirled the snow about in dense whirlwind columns. They who have never ascended the higher summits know not what is the wind. There are travelers who complain of the *bise* of Geneva and the *mistral* of Avignon, but they are Sybarites; they should see and feel what the wind is on the snowy heights of the Alps. Six years ago, and in the Summer too, a party of ten persons were smothered by a similar wind on the apex of Mont Blanc, and all their bodies have not yet been recovered. When the snowy whirlwind ceased a little, the tourists were able to see that the other summits were perfectly clear and sunny. But for this wind the temperature would have been bearable; the glass fell only to 13° centigrade. On the same plateau in Summer the thermometer often falls much lower. Picture these six men in the midst of such a whirlwind, at 4,000 metres above the level of the sea, in the depth of Winter, liable to be blown away at every moment and buried for ever in the secret depths of the snowy mountain! They now had to descend. Driven by the wind, the tourists descended, or rather rolled, down to the Grands-Mulets, at times going over in five minutes a space of ground which had taken them one hour to ascend. At 4:30 o'clock they returned to Chamounix, where they found the sun shining and a Spring-like breeze blowing."

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Better take a cold in time by using Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the well-known standard remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, Asthma, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Nature Receives the Credit

Of having developed many exquisite complexions which in reality are due solely to the use of LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." Sold at all druggists'.—*Advertisement.*

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a reliable remedy for Coughs, Influenza, &c. 50 cents and $1.

MARRIED.

ELKINS—LEAHY.—By Rev. Father H. De Luynes, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, on the 14th inst., AUGUSTUS R. ELKINS to MARY LEAHY.

HALSEY—STEARNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Monumental Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., by Rev. Dr. Wooldridge, J. MORTON HALSEY, son of Joseph J. Halsey, of Orange County, Va., to IRENA L., only daughter of Franklin Stearns, Esq., of Richmond. No cards.

HOOPER—ALLERTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, Eastchester, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. WILLIAM B. HOOPER, of Mt. Vernon, to LIDA, daughter of David Allerton.

PATTISON—JOHNSON.—Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, Collinsville, Conn., by Rev. Henry W. Nelson, assisted by Rev. George F. Breed, M. MONCRIEFF PATTISON, M. D., of London, England, to LUCY SHALER, daughter of the late Hon. Edwin F. Johnson, formerly of Middletown, Conn.

SERRE—HUMBERT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Henry Mottet, at the residence of Mr. Frederick Olmstead, J. EMILE SERRE to CECILIA, daughter of James C. Humbert.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, Feb. 19, JAMES MANSFIELD, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Also, on the 20th, JESSIE PATERSON, aged 2 years and 7 months, the son and daughter of Mathias B. and Jessie Arnold.

Funeral services from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st. and 6th av., Wednesday morning, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BARNES.—At Walden, on sixth day, the 18th inst., FRANKLIN BARNES, son of Stephen and Esther S. Barnes, in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Purchase Meeting-house, on third day, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock.

COX.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 20, of diphtheria, ALFRED H., son of Henry T. and Mary A. Cox, aged 7 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner Henry and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

CUDDY.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, 20th inst., EDWARD H. CUDDY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral, from his late residence, No. 504 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE BEAUMONT.—At Tremont, Westchester County, Feb. 18, 1876, at 3 o'clock A. M., MELANIE C., widow of Maurice de la Bonninière de Beaumont and daughter of the late John B. and Marguerite Stouvenel, at the age of 33 years, 1 month, and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church du St. Esprit, 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ French foreign papers please copy.

HERRING.—At No. 31 East 28th st., on Friday, Feb. 18, ELBERT HERRING, in his 99th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 21st, at 11 A. M., from the Collegiate Church, corner of 29th st. and 5th av.

KIMBALL.—On Friday night, Feb. 18, 1876, of diphtheria, ANNIE D. W. P., only daughter of William A. and Ella P. Kimball, aged 7 years and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, Culver av., West Bergen, on Monday, Feb. 21, 12 M. Take Newark and New-York cars to West Bergen, from foot of Liberty st., at 11 A. M.

KIRTLAND.—On Saturday, Feb. 19, JANE S., wife of Charles A. Kirtland.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

KEYSER.—On Saturday, Feb. 19, HANNAH H., wife of Henry Keyser.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 165 East 90th st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock.

PLATT.—At Flushing, on Saturday, 19th inst., ELEANOR F. BROOKS, wife of James Platt.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Irving place, Flushing, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M. Boat leaves foot of East 34th st. at 10:15, connecting with Long Island Railroad. Carriages will be in waiting at Main Street Station, Flushing.

PARKHURST.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 18, of diphtheria, TILLIE A., wife of Ansel E. Parkhurst, in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church on Monday, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives will meet at the house at 2 P. M.

PERRY.—At Stratford, Conn., on Saturday, 19th inst., CHARLES W. PERRY, late of New-York, aged 32 years.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

PRICE.—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, Thursday evening, Feb. 17, 1876, JAMES HOWELL PRICE, son of the late James H. Price of Sag Harbor, N. Y.

Funeral services from his late residence on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, CHARLES W. SMITH, only son of Madeline S. and the late William S. Smith, aged 17 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 242 East 33d st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Rome, Italy, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, in the 21st year of his age, ANDREW FOSTER, only son of Gamaliel G., and Margaret T. R. Smith.

SPAULDING.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 89 West 61st st., on the 20th inst., Hon. ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN COTT.—Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876, ELIZABETH, wife of Whitfield Van Cott, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 106 Waverley place, on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

VANDERVOORT.—At Magnolia, Fla., on Sunday, 13th inst., of congestive fever, PETER H. VANDERVOORT, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

WADSWORTH.—On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20, of membraneous croup, WILLIAM BALDWIN, infant son of W. B. and Mary M. Wadsworth, aged 1 year and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Tiney, No. 353 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 P. M.

WALL.—On Saturday, 19th inst., of diphtheria, FRANK T., son of Frank T. and Annie C. Wall, aged 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday morning, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 249 Madison av.

WHITLOCK.—On Sunday morning, ARMENIA P. WHITLOCK, widow of the late Garret S. Whitlock.

Funeral from her late residence, Matteawan, N. J., on Wednesday, 23d, at 12:30 P. M. Services at Brick Church, Marlboro, at 2 P. M. Train leaves New-York, by Long Branch Railroad, at 11 A. M. for Matteawan.

WICKES.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of Graham R. and Isabel Wickes, aged 16 years 2 months and 24 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 437 Clermont av., Brooklyn. Remains will be taken to Albany Rural Cemetery on Wednesday for interment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12 M., for Europe per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M. for Europe per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steamer Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct mail for Brazil leaves New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms,

No. 817 Broadway, day and evening,

AMERICAN AND SPANISH ART.

MR. FRANCIS TOMES' COLLECTION.

To be sold by auction, without reserve,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, AT 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Middlesex writes: "In the class of tubercular diseases, including consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages." Sold in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1876.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Society will meet at Delmonico's, 14th st. and 5th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1876, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the

144TH ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Standing Committee will meet at 6 P. M.

By order. HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX) will hold a series of religious meetings in their meeting-house, on 20th st., west of 3d av., beginning on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and continuing afternoons at 3 and evenings at 7:30 until further notice. Robert W. Douglass, Elizabeth L. Comstock, Thomas Kimber, Luke Woodard, and other ministers are expected. The public are cordially invited.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

How to organize and manage them. By E. WRIGLEY. Price, $2. Also, BUILDING ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, $1 per year. JAMES K. SIMON, Publisher, No. 29 South 6th st., Philadelphia.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS. 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALBERT W. AIKEN'S NEW STORY.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES,

out to-day in

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

JUST READY.

WASHINGTON.

Bowdoin, and Franklin,

as portrayed in

occasional addresses,

by ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

with a few Brief Pieces on Kindred Topics, and Notes and Illustrations.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,

No. 254 Washington st., Boston.

"NINETY AND NINE," BY MR. IRA D. SANKEY, arranged with accompaniment for the piano and organ.—This beautiful sacred solo has been wonderfully blessed, and thousands will be glad to get it in this form. Ask for AUTHOR'S EDITION OF THE NINETY AND NINE. Price, 35 cents.

BIGLOW & MAIN,

No. 76 East 9th st., New-York.

For sale also at the bookstore at the Hippodrome.

"HE IS RISEN, HE IS RISEN," NEW Easter Anthem, by H. P. Danks, price 35c.; also "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Wilson, 75c.; by Andrews, 50c.; by Lloyd, 40c.; "Christ our Passover," Thomas, $1; by Chapple, 50c.; "Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb," (Hymn,) Clarke, 50c.

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

"OUR PATRIOT FLAG," BY C. E. HORSLEY, to be sung at the Academy of Music Feb. 22; price, 40c.; also, "Centennial March," Mack, 50c.; "Better Times," waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Auf Wiedersehen," waltz, Aronson, 50c.; "Haunting Eyes" and "Golden Hairs," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand; higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 03, spot; $1 00⅞, March; $1 00⅝, April; $1 04⅞, May; No. 3 do., 89c.; rejected, 71c. Corn in fair demand; lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42¼c., spot; 42⅞c. bid, March; 43⅝c. bid, April; rejected, 35c. Oats, fair demand; higher; No. 2, 32c.@32½c., spot; 32¾c. asked, March; rejected, 27c. Barley firmer; held higher at 63¾c., spot; 63c., March. Rye—Demand light; holders firm. Dressed Hogs scarce and firm at $9 50@$9 75. Pork irregular; sales at $21 40, spot; $21 40@$21 42½, March; $21 67½@$21 70, April. Lard unsettled and lower, at $12 85, spot; $12 82½@$12 85, March; $13, April. Bulk Meats steady and firm. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Flour steady and firm for medium extras at $4 50@$5 12½. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51½@$1 51¾; No. 3 do., $1 36½ bid. Corn active and higher. No. 2 Mixed, 39c.@39½c., the latter for strictly fresh. Oats firm at 35c., cash; 35¾c., April. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye steady, unchanged. Pork easier at $22 25@$22 50. Lard firmer at 12¾c. Bulk Meats firmer; some sales higher; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@11⅞c. and 12c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@12⅞c. and 13c.@13⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 13c., March. Live Hogs strong, higher; Yorkers, $7 75@$8; Packing, $7 90@$8 30; Extra, $8 40@$8 45. Cattle stronger, owing to light receipts; quotations unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 head Hogs, 215 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 20@$1 30. Corn quiet but firm at 42c.@44c. Oats inactive at 37c.@43c. Barley dull; unchanged. Rye quiet; unchanged. Pork firm; fair demand at $22 37½, cash; $22 75 bid, buyer April. Lard dull; holders anxious to realize: Steam, $12 90 at interior points; $12 92½ here; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats firm; in fair demand; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., cash; 12c., buyer March; 12¼c., buyer April; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon firm; fair demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. Live Hogs active; quality inferior; light shipping, $7 75@$8 20; packing, $8 10@$8 30; heavy, $8 35@$8 40; receipts, 835 head; shipments, 790 head; total slaughtered since Nov. 1, 526,775 head, against 510,453 head same time last year. Whisky in good demand at full prices; sales at $1 05. Butter firm; unchanged.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—Receipts—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 23,500 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—Fair milling demand; firm; sales 10,500 bushels Wisconsin at $1 32½; 10,000 bushels Amber Michigan, $1 30. Corn dull in consequence of scarceness; sales, 5 cars new, privately; quoted at 48c.@52c., according to quality. Oats inactive. Rye neglected. Barley quiet and heavy; sales, 2,000 bushels Canadian at $1; 2,500 bushels do., 92c.; 2,000 bushels four-rowed State, 75c., all on track. Peas and Beans dull. Malt quiet. Pork firm at $22 for heavy Mess. Lard higher at 13½c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 05.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 14; Extra White Michigan, $1 39; Amber Michigan, $1 26; March, $1 26¾; May, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 05½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26. Corn dull; High Mixed held at 47c., 46½c. bid; May held at 51c., 50½c. bid; no grade, 44½c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 and Michigan, 36c. Clover-seed, $7 90. Hogs, $9 85. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—700 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 10@$1 25. Corn quiet but firm at 44c.@45c. Oats quiet but firm at 37c.@42c. Rye dull at 75c. Provisions very firm; upward tendency. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky quiet, but steady, at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, ½c. higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09¾; hard do., $1 16½; No. 2 do., $1 02; March, $1 02⅜; April, $1 03⅜; May, $1 07⅜; No. 3 do., 89¼c. Corn shade firmer; No. 2, 43½c.@44c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 2, 32c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, cash and March, 82c.; No. 3 do., 50c.; rejected do., 32c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 68c. Provisions firm, unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 19.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra White Michigan, $1 55. Corn steady; New Western Mixed, 65c. Barley dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 18. Corn-meal, $26 for Bolted, $25 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Millfeed higher; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuff, $19 50@$20; Middlings, $20 10@$22, ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 30c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; market dull; overstocked; extreme range, $3@$5 40; medium to good, $4@$4 50; choice, $5@$5 15; extra, $5 40; shipments, 2,800 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market slow; Packers, $7 85@$8 55. Bacon—Grades, $8@$8 10; Shippers, $8 25@$8 55; Philadelphias, $8 75; shipments, 3,800 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; market dull; declining; common to choice, $4 25@$5 75.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Corn lower at 58c.@60c. Oats easier; choice Galena, 45c. Pork firmer; $22 75@$23. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¾c. and 13½c. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, bank, $5 53@$5 53½. Gold, 113½.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Saturday, Feb. 19, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, Lespinasse & Friedman sold the four-story, French-flat, brown-stone front building, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $8,000, to Simon Stiner. Also, a similar house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, adjoining the above, for $6,025, to the same buyer.

The following foreclosure sales were postponed: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the premises No. 275 Fourth avenue, south of Twenty-second street, adjourned to March 18; also the premises No. 110 East Seventy-eighth street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to March 2, and sale of lots on Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Ninth street, adjourned to March 4.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 19, was $339,227, as against $460,490, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed to take place this week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 21.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of plot 102.5 by 122.2 by 98.9 by 95, in Broadway, south-east corner of Twenty-second street, known as the Park Theatre.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick store, with lot 24.8 by 42.2 by 25 by 46.1, No. 7 Centre Market place, east side, about 170 feet south of Broome street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots 25 by 85, on Eighth avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth street.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 77.2 by 75, on First avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-third street; also, one lot, 25 by 75, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 205 feet west of Second avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with plot 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street. Also, a similar sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.9 by 100, on Fifth avenue, west side, 77.5 feet north of Thirteenth street, and the house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on West Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 40 by 75 by 20 by 25 by 20 by 50, on Duane street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway. Also, similar sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Forty-third street. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, same Referee, of two three-story frame, one two-story and basement brick, two two-story frame, and one one-story brick buildings, with plot 49.11 by 75.3, Nos. 25 and 27 Stanton street, south-east corner of Chrystie street. Also, two two-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 16.6 by 75, Nos. 29 and 31 Stanton street, adjoining above, and one three-story brick house, with lot 17.9 by 75.3, No. 33 Stanton street, adjoining above, and one three-story brick house, with lot 24.5 by 100, Nos. 33½ and 35 Stanton street, adjoining above. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 48½ feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, W. H. De Camp, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 102.2 by 40 by 20 by 20 by 82½, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-ninth street.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court partition sale, George Gallagher, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot 26 by 83.6 by 25 by 90.6, on Third avenue, east side, 51.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 75, on Fourth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second street; also, one lot, 20 by 70, on Fourth avenue, west side, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, and one lot 19.11 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By H. B. Herts & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 79.9, on East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 108.4 by 286 by 105 by 314.7, on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extends to Ridge avenue, 186.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Executor's sale, estate of John Raynor, deceased, of a two-story, attic, and basement frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 319 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue, and a building and stable, with lot 25.7 by 108.3, on Third avenue, south-west corner One Hundred and Twentieth street. Also, auction sale of a three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 320 West Fifty-first street, south side, 260 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

By A. H. Muller & Son, auction sale of the three-story marble-front house, with lot 25 by 137.6, No. 714 Broadway, east side, 198.4 feet north of Fourth street. Also, the five three-story brick stores and dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100, on Ninth avenue, south-east corner Forty-fourth street, and one three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 32.9 by 25.9 by 25.6, No. 127 West Thirty-second street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale, of two two-story attic and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 133 and 135 Greene street, west side, about 195 feet south of West Houston street, and the plot (six lots) 125.5 by 125 on Fourth avenue, north-east corner of East Seventieth street.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 76.9 by 100.5 by 105 by 97.9, on West Fiftieth street, south side, about 550 feet west of Tenth avenue; also, a plot of land, 47.6 by 100.5 by 205 by 190.2, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 302.6 feet east of Eleventh avenue, and one gore lot, 51.6 by 34.11, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.6 by 60, No. 222 Wooster street, east side, 141 feet south of Amity street.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 102.2 by 102.1, on Boulevard, north-west corner of Eightieth street.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.8, on East Ninety-third street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 102.9, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, and similar sale, C. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 75 feet east of Eleventh avenue, (as widened.)

Friday, Feb. 25.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 33.3 by —, 86.3 by 25 by 72.2, No. 487½ Pearl street, south side, 21 feet west of City Hall place.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Tappen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.11 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, north side, 225 feet west of Avenue A; also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 275 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 30 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 70 feet east of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.2, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 175.6 by 25 by 178.4, on West Fifty-fourth street.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24 by 80, on Third avenue, west side, 48 feet south of Fortieth street.

By J. L. Wells, auction sale, on the premises at 3 o'clock, of a frame house, with lot, on Main street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward—formerly the residence of the late Abraham Miller.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, FEB. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By Lespinasse & Friedman.

1 four-story French flat brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 117th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20x100.11; Simon Stiner	$8,000
1 similar house, with lot, East 117th st., adjoining the above, lot 20x100.11; same buyer	6,025

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 18.

3d av., e. s., 40 ft. w. of 45th st., 19.10x45; Francis C. Barlow, Referee, to Francis S. Foote	$1,450
29th st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 7th av., 28x98.9; Jacob Capron and wife to Allen G. Newman	nom.
105th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 150x100.11; Joseph L. R. Wood and wife to Louise S. Hoover	32,000
Hervey st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x77.7; John A. Goodlett, Referee, to Martha J. Stanisics	9,000
75th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x102.2; Joseph Beal and wife to Daniel G. Rollins	17,000
62d st., n. s., 159 ft. e. of 4 av., 16x69; Sainsbury L. Bradley and wife to George M. Gill, Trustee	15,000
4th av., s. e. corner of 114th st., 189x201.10 to 113th st. x irregular; Patrick B. Bonner and wife to Julius Kelter	61,500
Arcularius place, n. s., 25x100, 23d Ward; Louis Beer and wife to Sigismund Beer	1,000
West Washington place, n. e. s., No. 56, 322 ft. n. w. of 6th av., 21x97; Silas S. Furbush to Robert F. Smith	7,500
52d st., n. s., 439 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x36.10x irregular; Dewitt C. Gunnell and wife to Harriet Fudickar	64,000
71st st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2; George Ray to Edward Watson	nom.
West Washington place, No. 56, 322 ft. n. w. of 6th av., 22x97; Robert F. Smith and wife to Henrietta H. Furbush	7,500
156th st., s. s., 124 ft. s. e. of 10th av., 50x99.11; Eliza Smith and husband to Abriel B. Mills	8,000
86th st., n. s., lot No. 155 and 156 Harlem Commons, between 4th and 5th avs.; Louis M. St. John and wife to L. St. John	12,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
East Broadway, 10 years; John McCahill to F. Libman	$2,000
Pearl st., No. 351, s. w. corner of Frankfort st., 5 years, 4 months; Louisa A. Roe and others to George H. Steinecke	1,000
44th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th av., 20 years; William Astor to George W. Murray	1,487

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES CAN BE bought at prices in accordance with the times and with immediate possession if desired:
No. 59 5th av.
No. 264 5th av.
No. 178 Madison av.
No. 224 Madison av.
No. 34 West 17th st.
No. 25 West 20th st.
No. 45 East 25th st.
No. 111 East 28th st.
No. 43 West 31st st.
No. 9 West 36th st.
No. 9 East 38th st.
No. 27 West 45th st.
No. 15 East 49th st.
No. 11 West 48th st.
Apply for further particulars and permits by mail or personally at No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FRONT AND rear building, No. 79 Sullivan st., 130 feet south of Spring st.; lot 25x100. To rent—The three-story brick building, No. 24 Sullivan st., opposite Grand st.; also, the four-story brick building, sixty feet deep, No. 117 West 41st st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Inquire of S. COHEN, No. 53 Greene st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LEASE FOR twenty-one years of the lot known as No. 61 7th av., north-west corner of 14th st., 25 feet on 7th av. by 100 feet on 14th st.; most eligibly located for a large store, private residence, or French flats. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 25 WEST 20TH ST.
For sale, this desirable four-story, full-width house, built by owner, recently overhauled, and in perfect order.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO, No. 3 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, No. 264 West 42d st., between Broadway and 8th av.; complete order; for sale cheap; well adapted for a physician.

FOR SALE—A THIRTY-THREE FOOT HOUSE on a side street, close to 5th av. and below 23d st.; house in perfect order. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and to purchase mortgages on approved New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Principals apply with papers.

A—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE WITH MODERN improvements below cost, on easy terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountainside, desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., ON EAST Grand st., between Jefferson and Madison avs., three minutes' walk from station of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads, five houses, thoroughly well built, with all modern conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, nine rooms, with gas fixtures complete; cellar cemented; now being finished; will be ready to occupy before 1st April; lots 30 feet wide; houses 21x45 feet; for sale low, on favorable terms; only a moderate amount of cash required; balance on mortgage. Apply to
JOHN JEWETT & SONS, No. 182 Front st., New-York, or CRANE & GLASBY, Elizabeth N. J.

VALUABLE SILVER MINING PROPERTY.—Ore massive Galena, highly charged with silver; shaft has been sunk twenty feet on the western contract, showing splendid ore in vein form. Col. Morgan says: "It is undoubtedly a fissure vein." Responsible parties wanted to develop the same, to whom liberal terms will be made, as the owner has not the means to work it; five and a half hours' ride from Boston, and very easy of access. No humbug, and none but responsible parties need address, MINER, Post Office Box No. 1,845, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in Orange County, two hours by rail and three by boat from City; five minutes' drive from two stations and thirty minutes from landing; sixty-seven acres; situation unsurpassed, with house, carriage-house, barn, and other out-buildings all A No. 1; tenant-house on place. Address IRVING, No. 189 Duane st.

ELEGANT VILLA SITES ON THE HUDSON, at Rockland Lake; access by rail or steam-boat; the loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; also, a picturesquely situated cottage. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 95, fourth floor, front.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR $4,000, ON the Hudson, elevated, with charming views, ninety-nine miles from New-York; five acres; brick house, stable, all kinds choice fruit. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TUESDAY (22D) OUR office, opposite principal depot, will be open for rental and sale of property. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J., SPECIALTY.—REAL ESTATE, sale, and rent; Orange office opposite depot; open Washington's Birthday. GERRY, 39 Nassau st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL ITS FRANCHISE AND LANDS.

United States Circuit Court.—District of Indiana.—JONATHAN K. GAPIN vs. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Court made in the above entitled cause at the November Term, 1875, we Samuel B. Gookins, Special Master in Chancery, and Thomas Dowling, Resident Trustee, will offer for sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of February, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, the Wabash and Erie Canal, with all its appurtenances and franchise, and also the lands and lots, now vested in the defendants, as directed by the said decree.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said canal and lands will be sold on the following terms and conditions: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder to be paid within one year from that time, with interest at six per cent. per annum, and with approved security; all sales subject to approval by the Court. A detailed description of the property to be sold may be had upon application, either personally or by mail, to Charles Butler, Esquire, No. 12 Wall street, in the City of New-York, or to
S. B. GOOKINS, Special Master in Chancery.
THOMAS DOWLING, Resident Trustee.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 13, 1876. ja24-1aw5wM

Wilson H. Blackwell, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, EXECUTOR'S sale of valuable
3D AV. BUSINESS CORNER.
By order of SAMUEL RAYNOR, Esq., Executor, No. 2,198 3d av., south-west corner of 120th st., now occupied as J. Stiner & Co.'s tea store.
ALSO,
No. 319 East 117th st., desirable two-story basement and attic FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE.
Also, at the same time and place, No. 320 West 51st st., (No. 10 Mansfield place,) THREE-STORY BRICK PRIVATE RESIDENCE, within one block of the depot of the
ELEVATED RAILROAD.
Maps, permits, and further particulars of auctioneers,
BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS, No. 4 Pine st.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of CHARLES L. SNOW and ENOCH RICHARDSON, comprising the late firm of SNOW & RICHARDSON, bankrupts, will sell at public auction at Apalachicola, Fla., on the premises, on the 18th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., the one-half interest of said bankrupts in the two mills known as the Curtis Mills, together with all the personal property, to wit: Tug Ella, three barges, tools, &c.; said mills and said personal property being located at Apalachicola.
E. G. BROWN, Assignee, No. 111 Broadway.
f21-1aw3wM*

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

East 24th st., 3 s., h. s., immediate possession	$2,400
East 69th st., four-story, high-stoop, b. s.	2,500
West 25th st., three-story, high-stoop, brick	1,200
West 58th st., four-story, high-stoop, b. s.	2,000
West 23d st., four-story, English basement	1,800
West 23d st., five-story, English basement	2,000
West 23d st., three-story, high-stoop	1,000
West 20th st., four-story, English basement, b. s.	1,500
West 20th st., four-story, Eng. basement, brick	1,000
West 22d st., four-story, English basement	1,000
West 28th st., four-story, high-stoop, b. s.	1,900
West 28th st., three-story, high-stoop, brick	1,100
West 28th st., three-story, high-stoop, brick	1,600
West 21st st., three-story, high-stoop, brick	2,500
West 32d st., four-story, English basement, b. s.	1,000
West 32d st., four-story, English basement	1,300
West 56th st., four-story, high-stoop, b. s.	1,500
West 39th st., four-story, high-stoop, b. s.	1,900

Immediate possession can be had of a number of the above houses. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st., corner 6th av., over "Moir's."

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE, IN A LARGE town on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, about one hour from New-York. Dwelling large and elegant; contains all the modern conveniences. Location elevated and perfectly healthy. Grounds handsomely laid out; shade-trees, plants, conservatory, good garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Stable and carriage-house. Will be rented completely furnished, partly furnished, or unfurnished. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Address
F. M., Box No. 88 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED, ON the banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with eight or ten acres, complete in all respects; lawn, fruit trees, garden, and full complement of outbuildings for a first-class residence. House 50 feet square, and contains water, gas furnace, range, &c., and is a Summer or Winter residence. Thirty minutes from 42d st. Rent, $300 per month. There is a dock on the property; fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

	Per month.
W. 21st st., 3 s., h. s., (immediate possession,)	$200 00
W. 23d st., 4 s., h. s., (immediate possession,)	300 00
W. 22d st., 4 s., h. s., (immediate possession,)	300 00
W. 34th st., 3 s., h. s., brown stone, May 1	150 00
W. 43d st., 3 s., h. s., b. s., (immediate possession,)	108 33
W. 46th st., 4 s., h. s., brown stone	417 00
W. 23d st., 5 s., Eng. b., brown stone, May 1	175 00

JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 W. 23d st., cor. 6th av., over Moir's.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET FROM APRIL 1—A FURNISHED flat in a most desirable neighborhood; some of the furniture can be purchased much below cost; the above is a rare chance. Address Box No. 1,730 New-York Post Office.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

AT WESTPORT, CONN.—TO LET—PLEASANT, large cottage, ten rooms; heater, range, &c.; stable, with two stalls; rent very low. Apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Westport, Conn.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING NO. 421 East 12th st., lighted on all sides; suitable for any business; size 25x100. J. C. BAILEY, No. 50 East 4th st., near Bowery.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 590 New-York Post Office.

MORRISTOWN.—TO LET FOR A TERM OF years, farm, with fine buildings; house furnished; large hennery; one mile of depot. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 104 EAST 15th st., second house east of Union square; rent $2,000. Apply to Hobbs & Oliver, 64 University place.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house, high stoop, 25 by 60, lot 98, No. 356 West 23d st.; twenty-three rooms; modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT LOW—AT YONKERS, A VERY DESIRable modern house; fine views of river; stable. Apply to or address JOHN C. BARRETT, Room No. 33, Drexel Building.

COUNTRY-SEATS ALONG THE HUDSON and at Saratoga to let, furnished, for the Summer. J. C. CLINTON, No. 55 Liberty st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT WITH ALL THE modern improvements. J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ASTOR HOUSE
Offices.
Desirable and well lighted
offices of various sizes on first and second floors of the ASTOR HOUSE to let at
GREATLY REDUCED
prices. Apply to the Superintendent, Room No. 35, Astor House Offices.

KEMP BUILDING,
Corner William and Cedar sts.
To let, offices suitable for bankers, railroad companies, and lawyers. These offices have all the modern improvements, high ceilings, thoroughly ventilated, excellent light, having a southern exposure; elevator, steam heat, &c. For particulars inquire at the office of LANMAN & KEMP, on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—VERY CHEAP, near 30th st.; rent only $3,000; also stores on Broadway, near Grand, Bleecker, corner Waverley place, near 11th st., and 21st st., and on Union square, at figures to suit the times. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO RENT.
Eighth av., No. 461, corner 33d st., to rent from May 1; a superior location for business. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement, about 25 by 130; well lighted and well located for the book trade; in good order. Can be rented at a very low figure. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET—NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORner Park place, opposite new Post Office; the most desirable location in City. Apply on premises, at room No. 14.

TO LET—BUILDINGS AND STORES IN MAIDEN lane, near Nassau st., suitable for jewelry, fancy goods, furs, &c.; also one in Bond st.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

BUILDINGS AND STORES ON MAIDEN lane, near Nassau st.—To let cheap, suitable for furs, fancy goods, toys, jewelry, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF NO. 72 Beekman st., 25x90, finished throughout, and with gas and water; well lighted. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & Co., No. 72 Beekman st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

VACANT LOTS TO LET—WITH WATER FRONT, between 53d and 54th sts., 1st av. and East River. Apply at Nos. 261 and 263 Water st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A FAMILY OF three persons, an English-basement house, between 10th and 23d sts., 2d to 5th avs.; rent not to exceed $1,800. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House.)

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Well-improved business property on Broadway, or on active business streets, paying fair income on present value. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
First-class and most reliable servants' institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av. (Established 1853.) Respectable German and other servants waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU for families, hotels, and others wanting good, reliable help, and German girls for City or country. No. 138 6th av.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or week to wash, iron, or do house-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 108 East 27th st.

CHARGE OF LINEN OR STORE ROOM IN hotel.—By a respectable English woman, who is thoroughly competent to undertake either position; is also an experienced invalid's nurse; can give very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—TO ASsist with washing and ironing.—By a respectable young woman; very good chamber-maid and waitress; very good washer and ironer; best testimonials; very neat, tidy, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, active young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; would assist in the care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, or would wait on a lady or young miss; the very best of City reference. Call at No. 350 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has good City reference. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock, Church of our Savior, 3rd av., between 38th and 39th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; has best of reference. Address W. M., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR House-work.—By a young English girl; can furnish reference as to character; City or country. Call or address No. 13 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERman girl as chamber-maid; would take care of grown children, or sew if required; first-class City reference. Address No. 654 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City and country reference; no cards noticed. Call at No. 410 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to cook, wash, and iron; best of City reference. Call at No. 422 East 16th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children; willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 226 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has the best City references. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., top floor front.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL of twenty-eight; an excellent cook, makes bread, soups, desserts, and can do all kinds of good family cooking; is a good washer and ironer; willing to take a place in City or country, and will try her utmost to please. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, jellies, pastry; also good bread, biscuits, French rolls, &c.; and will assist in washing if required; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at the office No. 65 West 33d st., corner of Broadway, up stairs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—NURSE.—BY TWO girls, who wish to live together, in a private family; understand their business; one is a thorough cook and laundress; the other, a young American girl, as nurse; best City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart, capable girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing or general house-work; is an economical and respectful servant, good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a very respectable young woman; very good family cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands general house-work; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A STRONG young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at the office No. 65 West 33d st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, WHO is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; desires the country; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FIRST-CLASS City reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., room No. 15.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good cook in every branch; good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; makes preserves, jellies, &c.; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman with good reference; a first-class cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family; wants a steady place; no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, respectable and well recommended; very good family cook; meats, game, fowl, &c.; good pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; can get up made dishes; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and a superior washer and ironer; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHOM we know and can recommend as first-class cook; understands French, German, and English cooking, pastry, &c., and makes superior bread, biscuit, and rolls; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL WOMAN COOK, fully understanding all the duties pertaining to the situation; she takes full charge, and does marketing to her employer's best advantage; would take her own kitchen-maid if needed; good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A first-class Protestant Swedish girl to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work in the City. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good, honest, and willing woman; is a good cook; can get up a nice dinner; is a good washer and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN who is an excellent cook; understands roasting, broiling, and boning fowls, and can make nice desserts; has eighteen months' references from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN active young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or chamber-work and washing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 295 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS A good cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 33 Carmine st.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; would do coarse washing; good reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., room No. 19.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, as good cook, good washer and ironer; or would do fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND COMPETENT cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 335 East 57th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as cook; can cook all kinds of American cooking; excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; willing to do coarse washing; willing and obliging; nine years' City reference from last place. Call at 64 East 41st st., corner 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as good cook; will assist with washing; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 131 West 30th st., third floor front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman lately landed from England, as cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 266 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD plain cook and baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 879 6th av.; ring fourth-floor bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN BE SEEN at her present employers on Monday, from 10 to 12. Call at No. 12 West 50th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American woman; no objection to a boarding-house; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 403 West 29th st., Relief Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, IN A private family, where a kitchen maid is kept; wages, $35; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT NORTH GERMAN COOK in a private family where a kitchen girl is kept; best references given. Address Berlin, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL WOman as plain cook in an American family; good reference. Call at No. 19 6th av.

COLORED HELP.—MALE AND FEMALE, TO fill every capacity, at JOHNSON'S agency, No. 153 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON as dress-maker; wishes a few engagements by the day in private families; would engage by the month; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th st.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, second story, to let to gentleman, without board, in first-class house, No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, by the day or week; cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; good operator. Address No. 259 West 37th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdresses, cooks, &c., at Simm's Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st. Also male for any capacity at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, who is a thorough housekeeper; would like a position as such, or to travel with a family; country preferred; highest references. Address M. L., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MIDdle-aged American lady as good caretaker of house or invalid; willing to sew and be useful; more for the home than compensation; reference. Address A. C., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment (American) to take entire charge; undoubted references. Address C. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman; would like a place in the country; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; make good bread and biscuit, and willing to make herself useful; unexceptionable reference. Apply at the office, No. 65 West 33d st., corner of Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG PROTESTANT young woman to do general house-work in a private family in City or country; is a plain family cook and a good washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit, and can furnish references. Apply at the office No. 65 West 33d st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE German girl to do general house-work in a private family; is neat and tidy, and of pleasant disposition. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Please notice this address particularly.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO DO general work; a good plain cook and laundress; not afraid of a good-sized family or a large washing; City or country; has good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman to do general house-work in a small family; excellent washer; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French lady's maid who has good taste and understands dress-making perfectly; also, hair-dressing; wishes engagement in a first-class family; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker and good operator; best reference. Address F. Voss, No. 259 West 30th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at the office, No. 65 West 33d st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, whom we know and can recommend as a thoroughly first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., inquire for M. K.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, WHO can do up the clothes equal to new, is very quick, not afraid of work, and not too high in her price; will appreciate a good place; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a first-class family; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who has good City references; is first-class in a laundry in every respect. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can give best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., rear.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS hair-dressing; can cut and fit in every style; first-class City reference given. Inquire in the hair store, No. 185 Grand st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; has the very best of reference and is of kind disposition. Call at Morison's first-class and most reliable Servant's Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE, MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French girl who speaks English; is very active; intelligent; is fond of children; very well adapted to be young misses' maid; can furnish best testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELL-recommended Protestant young woman: thorough nurse for young or growing children; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

NURSE AND HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A REspectable German Protestant woman to wait on an elderly lady, and assistant housekeeper; is thoroughly qualified to fill the position, and can furnish excellent City reference. Can be seen at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG CHRISTIAN GIRL TO wait on an invalid, or nurse and sew, where she would be treated with kindness; has the best of references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE; HAS EXCELlent City references from last place; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth; all kinds of sewing by hand; excellent reference; City or country. Call at 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A SANTA CRUZ GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a child and to sew. Apply to her present employer, No. 30 East 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS SICK nurse in any kind of sickness; references from first-class physicians and ladies. Call at No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, EITHER FOR an infant or young children, and plain sewing; best City reference. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 908 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERson as seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress, in a private family; cuts and fits all kinds of family work; work on dresses, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; the best City reference. Address Miss D., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS OR ATTENDANT ON GROWing Children.—By a respectable French young girl, who is a thorough seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is fond and attentive to children; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class seamstress, dress-maker, and chamber-maid; best City references; honest, capable, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

SEAMSTRESS AND UPHOLSTRESS.—BY A competent woman of experience; can cut, fit, and make all kinds of furniture coverings, &c.; the best reference given. Address M. T., No. 915 3d av., two stairs up, back.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A FIRST-class family; can do all kinds of trimming and family sewing; would be willing to wait on a lady. Call at No. 225 7th av., corner 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress wishes to go out by the day; can cut and fit. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 309 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant seamstress and chamber-maid; good operator; City or country. Call at No. 500 West 44th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant girl to do any kind of light work or mind children; wages not so much an object as a good home; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL, THIRTEEN YEARS of age, in a gentleman's family to make herself useful. Call at No. 53 West 44th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class waitress; superior reference from last employer, who can be seen; understands getting up salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can take a man's place. Apply at the office No. 65 West 33d st., corner of Broadway, up stairs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young woman, who is thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., inquire for M. S.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A North of Germany girl; speaks English; is a very neat looking girl; has good recommendations and is thorough in her work. Call at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; thoroughly understanding her business; she is neat, sober, and honest, as shown by her references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is fully capable and has best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call at or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; would go out by the day or do washing at her own house; City and country references. Call on Mrs. McKee, No. 615 1st av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes lady's or gentlemen's washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 222 East 57th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing at her own house; has the best of reference. Mrs. O'Neill, No. 224 East 47th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to go out to do families' washing. Call at No. 150 Orchard st., Room No. 10.

WASHING.—TO DO AT HER OWN HOME BY A first-class laundress some ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing; puffing and fluting a specialty; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Burns, No. 329 West 38th st., Room No. 13.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES washing at her residence, No. 137 West 25th st. Apply to house-keeper; ring No. 1 bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMan, a first-class shirt ironer, wishes work by the day or at home for a private family; good personal City references. Mrs. Bullett, No. 309 7th av., rear building.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing; terms moderate; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 36th st.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR COLORED LAUNDRESS wishes a family's washing by the month or dozen, or three days out in the week; first-class reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 403 West 29th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home. Call or address Laundress, 211 7th av.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call Saturday or Monday at No. 458 West 17th st.

WEST SIDE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 270 West 34th st., over North River Savings Bank.—Servants with good references wanted; no others.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN AGED NINETEEN, A GOOD penman and correct at figures, wishes a situation; first-class references as to honesty and business experience; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for one week, Neighbor Jackwood, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

CLERK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, aged seventeen, in a private family or store, to make himself generally useful; is willing and obliging, and will work for a moderate salary. Address for three days M. W. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class Protestant single man; thoroughly understands proper care of horses and carriages; good, careful driver; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; best reference. Address T. B. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A private family; thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; no objections to country; nine years' reference from last two employers. Address C., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands gardening; can milk and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good, careful driver; City or country; best City and country reference; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address Coachman, No. 26 Rector st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER &c.—BY A SINgle Protestant man, aged twenty-nine years, who can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c., and is good vegetable and out-door flower gardener; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom and useful man on a gentleman's place, with good City references; no objection to country; strictly sober. Apply at No. 39 West 13th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, SOBER, and a thorough groom; can do plain gardening; speaks good English; is willing, tidy, and of good habits; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver; will be highly recommended from his former and late employer. Call or address No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; a respectable Protestant married man; has four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days W. C., No. 50 4th av., R. Campbell's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference; City or country. Address J. W., No. 28 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN; first-class City recommendation. Address No. 202 West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c. City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect; four years' best reference from last employer. Call or address W. B., at Campbell's harness store, 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; best of City reference. Call at No. 66 West 43d st., private stable, for W. C.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business thoroughly, having undoubted City references. Address Coachman, No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; can produce the very best of City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 118 West 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages and is a good driver; can make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call or address A. H., No. 220 Washington st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business thoroughly in every respect; excellent City reference from last employer; will be disengaged Wednesday, the 23d. Address Quartermaine, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man, married, no incumbrance; can produce first-class City references as to capability, sobriety, and honesty; will make himself generally useful. Address Coachman, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. E., No. 204 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has twenty years' best City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH NO family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call or address J. D., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, who thoroughly understands the business; has the very best reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 127 West 17th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; excellent recommendations as to capability and sobriety. Call or address private stable, No. 120 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; the best reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; will be disengaged March 1. Address H. H., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; three years' reference, and a good careful driver. Call on or address H. H., No. 47 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom; satisfactory references given. Address or call on Edward, No. 6 East 27th st.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American and wife, aged forty-six years; no incumbrance; man is practical and experienced in every department of farming, such as crops, stock, machinery, &c.; has acted as foreman for several years; wife is an excellent dairywoman and poultry raiser; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FOREMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN; MARRIED; NO children; experienced in all branches of farming; best recommendations. Address F. D., Sing Sing Post Office, N. Y.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIENCED in the management of green-house and graperies; is a first-class fruit, flower, and vegetable grower; unexceptionable City references for character and ability. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—THAT UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSIness thoroughly in all its different branches; forcing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, laying out of new places; has had the management of first-class places, to which late employers will certify, character and ability. Address J., gardener, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND COACHman.—By a handy, sober, industrious Protestant man; understands the care of horses, cows, vegetables, fruits, flowers; good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; can be well recommended by present employer. Address G. H., Tremont Post Office, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGLISH;) understands the care and management of hot and green-houses, graperies and vegetables, &c.; good references from last employers. Address L. C., care of G. Minnerly, Station L, New-York.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MARried Protestant man, small family; highest City reference; understands the care of green-house and grapery, and general management of a gentleman's place. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD FLOrist; understands gardening in all branches; has eight years' first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent single young Swiss; first-class florist, grape, fruit, and vegetable grower; best references. Call at address G. W., Gardeners' Home, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS;) thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; good references. Call or address J. B., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXTREMELY COMPEtent man, thoroughly conversant with all branches of horticulture and full master of the general profession. Address or apply to S., No. 631 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GARDENER; married; best reference furnished. Apply at B. K. Bliss' seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, without incumbrance; thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, green-houses, vegetables, laying out of grounds, &c., is now open for an engagement; eight years' reference from late employers. Address A. C., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily; thoroughly understands the care of green houses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; sixteen years experience; six years reference from last place. Address M., Box No. 243 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands the care and management of green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; first class reference. Address for two days, J. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; understands the business thoroughly, as testimonials will certify. Only those requiring a first-class man need apply to horticulturist seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A STRONG BOY ON GENtleman's place, or at anything, in City or country, with board. Address M., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL BOY, &c.—BY A COLORED BOY IN a family or office. Call or address, for two days, No. 149 West 52d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD six years' experience as confidential clerk and cashier in a wholesale house, a position with a responsible firm where honesty and business ability will be appreciated; best of references from present employer. Address ACTIVE BUSINESS, Greenwood, Mass.

WANTED—BY A BOY SEVENTEEN YEARS OF age, in some wholesale business; wages expected moderate; good references given. Address W. F. L., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; IS A THOROUGH waiter; some years' references from best City families for competency and character; is temperate; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class private waiter; excellent references and highly recommended. Call at present employer's for four days, or address J. B. T., No. 37 St. Mark's place.

WAITER OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, who has excellent testimonials from the City; is of good appearance, smart, and active; willing to be useful. Call for two days at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER OR STEWARD IN HOTEL OR Boarding-house.—By an Englishman, aged thirty years, who is very competent to act as head waiter or steward; can give best reference and undoubted security. Apply at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable young man perfectly acquainted with his duties, and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. M., No. 169 West 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class head waiter; understands taking full charge of dining-room; best City reference. Address C. C., No. 161 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Address G. H., Box No. 323, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, (PROTestant;) is a good waiter, reliable and competent; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class reference. Address French, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman, to go to Providence, R. I., to wait on an invalid lady and sew. Apply at No. 28 East 39th st., to-day, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie sts.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA....WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA......WED., March 8
*RUSSIA...WED., March 1 | PARTHIA..WED., March 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC................SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC................SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Hellard..................Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre......................Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sangiler..................Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO....................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA...................March 7, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA...................March 14, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..................March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pavia Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Thursday, March 23

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will discharge and load cargo, also, embark passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..............$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Sat., Feb. 26 | WESER......Sat., March 11
HERMANN...Sat., March 4 | AMERICA....Sat., March 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin........................$100 gold
Second cabin.......................60 gold
Steerage...........................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS.............................March 1.
ETNA.............................March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS............................March 11.
CLARIBEL.........................March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c. Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..................WEDNESDAY, March 1

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA. S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..............March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c. On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM..............WEDNESDAY.........Feb. 23
CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........FEB. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transhipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHAFEE & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 24.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..............THURSDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS...................TUESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..............SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND..............Saturday, Feb. 26, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...............Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK................Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO..................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..................Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25
HINDOO...........March 11 | COLOMBO...........April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport, at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Elisha Brooks,	Sam'l Hawk,
Chas. E. Fleming,	Olin G. Walbridge,
Russell H. Hoadley,	Aaron S. Robbins,
Edward Hotchkiss,	Zimri West,
Henry Sidenberg,	Edwin G. Freligh,
Wm. D. Ryder,	Joseph H. Didier,
Jno. L. Daniels,	John A. Merritt,
Fred'k Hazelton,	August Pottier,
H. O. Hotchkiss,	Wm. W. Watson,
Fred'k S. Myers,	Henry L. Hotchkiss,
John Nesbit,	Henry J. Robinson,
John B. Snook,	Chas. B. Meigs,
Geo. A. Leavitt,	Joseph S. Lowrey.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY, Office, No. 152 Broadway.

HENRY MARKS, No. 550 5th av., New-York; FRED. A. POTTS, Senator Hunterdon County, N. J., No. 110 Broadway; J. N. WEED, Cashier Quassaic National Bank, Newburg, N. Y.; T. WARNER, Jr., Cashier Chicopee Bank, Springfield, Mass.; J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J., office No. 152 Broadway, Chairman; T. W. HAMMOND, Treasurer Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. P. NICHOLS, Ex-State Treasurer, Danbury, Conn.; REMMINGTON VERNAM, Counselor at Law, No. 132 Broadway, New-York; DAVID PENDLETON, Bridgeport, Conn.; Judge JOHN R. DAGGERS, Paterson, N. J.; L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.; WM. EVANS, Ex-President First National Bank, Middletown, N. J.; ROBERT E. TAYLOR, Recorder City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; BENAJAH GILBERT, Wilton, Conn.; NATHAN R. IVINS, Trenton, N. J.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is now receiving First and Second Mortgage Bonds under the Bondholders' Plan, and also revocations of Powers of Attorney given the Foestier Committee.

This plan prevents an unnecessary mortgage ahead of the present first, and only requires a management as economical and efficient as that of the present Receiver's to still further advance the value of the bonds. Bondholders who desire to aid us in protecting this property are requested to deposit their bonds as soon as possible. A. MAIN, Secretary.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency. J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.

R. H. SMITH, THOMAS ST. JOHN, W. J. LEDYARD.

OFFICE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 12 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1876.

THE PREMIUM ALLOTMENT TO AWARD the redemption value on the 10 series, 1,000 bonds, drawn Jan. 3, will be held at the office of the Company at 5 P. M. on March 6, 1876. Fractions in these series for sale at $5 each, 13 for $60, by letter, or in person at the office of the Company, No. 12 East 17th st., and of ALBERT WELLES, No. 67 University place, New-York. Send for circulars. E. B. POND, Secretary.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, President.

OLCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 40 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of INVESTMENT securities, on commission.

H. L. OLCOTT, C. W. OLCOTT,

Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, AND OTHER A1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, Mr. CHARLES A. HULL was appointed Secretary, and Mr. RICHARD W. CLARK Assistant Secretary, of the company. SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

WANTED—$40,000 AT SIX PER CENT., ON FIRST mortgage down-town property worth three times the amount; no brokerage. Address

L. DENISON, Jr., No. 187 Greenwich st.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.

LAND MORTGAGE BONDS

Due March 1, 1876, bought by H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS!

$100,000 NEWARK CITY, N. J. 7 per cent. WATER BONDS, May and November, 1905. 110 and interest.

50,000 NEWARK CITY, N. J., 7 per cent. IMPROVEMENTS, May and November, 1893, 108½ and interest.

50,000 BURLINGTON CITY, IOWA, 6 per cent. BONDS, April and October, 1895, 93 and interest.

50,000 CONNECTICUT CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent, April and October, 1895, 90 and interest.

For sale by

RANDAL H. FOOTE,

NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE IN VArious sums. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. NILES, Eliza W. Niles, his wife; Henry A. Lee, Caroline E. House, Eliza E. Demarest, Guy R. Pelton, Harriet E. Butler, Administratrix of Thomas Butler, deceased; Margaret Read, Joseph N. Graves, Charles E. Strong, Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank of New-York; Norman W. Dodge, Titus B. Meigs, George E. Dodge, William E. Dodge, Thomas M. Wyatt, Receiver of George W. Niles; Thomas Read, and Lavinia Schoonmaker, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray street, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1876.

R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 6th day of January, 1876.

R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f7-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ABRAHAM L. GRABFELDER and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, composing the firm of A. L. GRABFELDER & CO., plaintiffs, against BENJAMIN MORDECAI and LEON A. MORDECAI, composing the firm of BENJAMIN MORDECAI & SON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 158 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and one hundred and forty-four 42-100 dollars, with interest from the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1875. JAMES OTIS HOYT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1876.

JAMES OTIS HOYT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ja31-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—CONRAD BROWN, plaintiff, against JOHN KEUNELL, Kate Keunell, his wife; Rosina Dorn, Augustus Thau, individually and as Trustee of Rosina Dorn, formerly Williams; Joseph A. Haynes, The People of the State of New-York, Henry Dorn, Barbara Dorn, his wife; John Dorn, and Amelia Dorn, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1876.

LAWRENCE & WAEHNER, Plaintiff's attorneys.

f14-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CARLOTTA PESSELS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM PESSELS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876.

GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of January, 1876.

GEORGE C. MOSES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja31-1aw6wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Archibald Johnston, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the first day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated NEW-YORK, on the 7th day of February, 1876.

f71aw-3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK KIRCHNER and MICHAEL F. O'NEILL, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the third day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Kirchner and Michael O'Neill, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

(Signed,) MATTHEW J. KEELEY, Assignee.

f14-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at Nos. 50 and 51 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Jacob Cole, auctioneer, all the personal property in and about the oil works late of Thomas Rowe, at the premises above mentioned, consisting of a large quantity of machinery, fixtures, tools, utensils, and materials lately used in the manufacture and boiling, refining, weighing, and storing of linseed-oil, together with carts, trucks, harness, &c., and office furniture and fixtures. Catalogues and further information may be had at the office of

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f21-1aw3wM No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the seventh day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of James L. Stevens, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM O. GILES, Assignee, No. 22 East 49th st., New-York City.

f14-1aw3wM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—BEEMAN & KRAFT, of Tuckahoe, City of Yonkers, having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Peter U. Fowler, of the City of Yonkers, all persons having claims against the said firm are hereby notified and requested to present them forthwith, with their vouchers, to

J. P. SANDERS, Attorney for Assignee.
f7-1aw6w-M* City of Yonkers, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of HENRY FLEMMING, insolvent, to present their claims and vouchers in support of the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 17 Cedar street, City of New-York, on or before the first day of March, 1876. CHARLES EISENHUT, Assignee of Henry Flemming, insolvent.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, JOHN J. MACKLIN, JONATHAN O. ALSTON, FERD. T. HOPKINS, M. THALMESSINGER, Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, entire second floor handsomely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen or family. 43d st., between 5th and Madison avs. Address FAMILY, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491, BETWEEN 41ST AND 42d sts.—One large furnished room to let, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—One large elegantly-furnished room; also single room, with excellent board; location unexceptionable.

NO. 20 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD DOOR from Broadway.—Nicely-furnished front room, third floor, with board, fire, and gas, at reduced prices; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—WITH BOARD, AN ENTIRE second floor, elegantly furnished; also, a large single room for gentlemen; choice location; near the Brevoort House.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND first-class appointments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; reference given and required.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT PARlor floor, newly furnished, to let, with private table; references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 18TH ST.—ROOMS ON FOURTH floor to let to gentlemen desiring first-class board in first-class house; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIvate bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with board; back parlor; house and table first class; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 109, EAST.—Rooms, with board, en suite or singly; southern exposure.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND TWO single rooms to rent, with board; also, one extension room; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—Rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor front, and one single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE room, third floor, with board, to a gentleman; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel, unfurnished rooms with or without breakfast, in small private family.

A PARTY DESIRING FIRST-CLASS apartments on 5th av., with private table, can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, 588 6th av.

PHILADELPHIA, NO. 1,016 SPRUCE ST.—Handsome rooms, with first-class board.

NO. 116 WEST 41ST ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT room, suitable for two, with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, large front fourth story hall-room, with board.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOM ON FOURTH floor to let, with board; also, table board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A FLAT OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, unfurnished, with private table, up-town, in an apartment house with lift. Address, giving full particulars, W., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., and near first-class restaurant, will let a large, handsomely-furnished room, all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, W. C. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen in the house of a small private family; breakfast if desired. No. 38 West 32d st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 313 EAST 65TH ST.—HANDSOME FURnished front parlor to let to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, OPposite Hotel Brunswick, singly or en suite; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment, with two bedrooms. No. 115 East 23d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR CAN BE pleasantly accommodated in a private family at South Orange, N. J.; situation chosen on account of healthfulness; stabling; fresh milk and eggs, and in their season vegetables in abundance. Address S. C., Box No. 65, Post Office.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL. } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, arithmetic, &c.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening, and prepares pupils practically for business in one quarter.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—A ROAD HORSE; MUST TROT better than 2.50, and be warranted sound, kind and gentle in every particular; must be very cheap. Address, stating price, F., Box No. 321, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—ALL GOODS IN THIS line, including carriage robes, horse blankets, English bridles and saddles, horse brushes, horse sheets, whips—American and English—stirrups, spurs, &c., at HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A FINE AND SOUND PAIR OF BAY CARriage Horses for sale, at No. 148 East 41st st.; sixteen hands high. Apply to E. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE IN West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire at No. 14 West 31st st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., JACOB HAYS. } Executors.

d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, JOHN M. CLARK, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executrix and Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.

n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.

n8-1aw6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the public that MLLE. THERESA TITIENS, on her way from Baltimore to Boston, will appear on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, in her celebrated character of DONNA ANNA in DON GIOVANNI, and on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 1:30, GRAND TITIENS MATINEE, LA FAVORITA.

Seats can now be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music and at No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

MONDAY, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock, LA FAVORITA. THERESA TITIENS in her great character as Leonora. BRIGNOLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, RAINA, MAX MARETZEK.

Seats can be secured at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Return, after the most successful tour upon record, of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........................Director

A MOST ACCEPTABLE REPERTOIRE, employing the full strength of THE UNRIVALED COMPANY, will be presented, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, with Flotow's charming opera, MARTHA, the representative American prima donna, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, appearing as Lady Henrietta.

TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN.

WEDNESDAY—Meyerbeer's STAR OF THE NORTH, (its first representation here in English.) KELLOGG as Catarina.

THURSDAY—ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT.)
FRIDAY—LUCIA, (KELLOGG.)
SATURDAY NIGHT—MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Reserved seats, $2. Sale opens on Thursday, Feb. 24.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

Lessee and Manager..................Mr. W. STUART

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS of Mr. G. F. ROWE'S New Comedy, in four acts, entitled

BRASS.

Characters by Miss Rose Wood, Miss Rose Lisle, Miss Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, Messrs. G. F. Rowe, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, V. Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, J. P. Cooke, C. Rosene.

Scenery by Matt. Morgan, C. Henry, G. Hinemann, C. Graham.

Every evening at 8. Matinée at 2. Box office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50.

SPECIAL MATINEE FEB. 22.

"See this ring!" "Fact! fact! ! I assure you!"

Mr. G. F. ROWE..........as..........WAIFTON STRAY

SPECIAL BRASS MATINEE. FEB. 22. PARK THEATRE.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

AT STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 24, AT 2, FOURTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, AT 8, FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Soloist: MR. WILLIAM MASON, Piano.

SYMPHONY, in G, (No. 13, Breitkopf and Haertel's edition)..........Haydn
CONCERTO, in C, (Koechel, 467,) piano and orchestra..........Mozart
MR. WILLIAM MASON.
OVERTURE, Coriolan, op. 62..........Beethoven
SUITE, No. 2, in F, op. 194, (new)..........Raff
In Ungarischer Weise.

Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MASQURADE BALL,
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1876.

Tickets, at the usual price and under the usual restrictions, can be had from the following gentlemen:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
EMIL UNGER, No. 50 Park place.
HERM. UHL, New-York *Staats-Zeitung.*
SIG. KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 108 Grand st.
WM. RASMUS, No. 20 Exchange place.
H. C. F. KOCH, corner 20th st. and 6th av.
J. WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank, 14th st.
O. A. NATHUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
PETER ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.
Boxes sold by SCHMIDT & CURTIUS, No. 33 Broad st.

CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

Carriages will come in from the east by way of 14th st. and 3d av., passing out at 14th st. and 4th av. On leaving, company will take the first coach at the door. Only first-class hacking coaches allowed in line after inspection. JAMES M. LEARY, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, Hack Inspector.

MUSIC FOR EASTER.

Easter anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Bristow, $1; "Angels Roll the Rock Away," Thomas, 50 cents; "Now is Christ Risen," G. W. Warren, $1 50; Easter anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Danks, 60 cents; "Christ Our Passover," Wheat, 60 cents; carols—"Hail, Bright Easter Morn," Pond, Jr., 10 cents; "Now is He Risen," Tompkins, 5 cents; "Raise the Song for Easter," Backus, 10 cents; "Victory," Tompkins, 5 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway.

GRAND MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
| More Stars. | More Fun. | More Attractions. |
New Programme. New Faces. Fresh Novelties.
Evenings at 8. Matinées Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 2.
FATTIE STEWART'S Faint Heart Can't Win.
ARNOLD BROS.' Put-up Job and Frolicsome Family.

Chronique Scandaleuse.	Carlyle & Son.	L. & P. Parker.
School Girl's Ballet	Jas. Messenger	Maud Meryl.
Demonio.	New Tableaux	Hugh Haggerty

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change for Monday, Feb. 21, and during the week. A new serio-comic play, entitled UNCLE ANTHONY.

Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Mr. Murray, Miss Alice Ross, Seely, Murray and Runnells, the original Southern Jubilee Singers, ten in number. Jennings, McDermott, Wild, and the entire company, in new acts. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

THE PHENOMENAL WONDERS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND MAGNETISM.—Prof. WILLIAMS, M. D., at large hall of Cooper Institute, 4th av. and 8th st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 23 and 25, and at Styles' Building, Fulton st. and Bedford av., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 24 and 26.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMPSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Extra Matinée Tuesday, 22d, at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

MATINEE TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY. | EVERY EVENING; the largest and best company in the world; Barry Montague, Herr Schultz, La Belle Victoria, and 160 great stars.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS,

To be sold at auction at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST., on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Feb. 24 and 25, at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and adjacent counties, will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 22d February, at 12 o'clock M., to celebrate the birthday of the immortal George Washington. By order,

Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.

P. S.—You can bring a female attendant with you if you please.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the senior partner, JOHN CARROW, retiring.

JOHN CARROW,
THOS. J. CROTHERS,
JOHN S. CARROW.

The business of the firm will be settled by THOS. J. CROTHERS and JOHN S. CARROW, who having associated with them W. D. CARROW, will continue the manufacture and sale of fine gold jewelry at Nos. 306 and 308 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 12 John st., New-York, under the firm name of CARROW, CROTHERS & CO.

THOS. J. CROTHERS,
JOHN S. CARROW,
WILLIAM D. CARROW.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange of position and capital desires to connect himself with a gentleman of equal means who can influence trade. Address, with real name, "Banker," Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FIVE OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES in a valuable patent now in use in this City and Boston. Address J. H. B., Post Office Box No. 1,954.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (Dr. White,) No. 417 4th av., N. Y. Best references. No pay until perfectly cured. Send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

12TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MATINEE OF "PIQUE"

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
PIQUE MATINEE
AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
PIQUE MATINEE
AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
PIQUE!
MATINEE AT 1. EVENING AT 7:45.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8, over at 11.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. 100TH PERFORMANCE MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28. | THIS WEEK, 92d to 100th time of ROSE MICHEL, illustrated with the most elaborate and beautiful scenery ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of unexampled strength, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theodore Hamilton, J. H. Stoddard, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett, and Augusta Raymond.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, special matinee at 1:30. SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 16th matinée of ROSE MICHEL. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce among the IMPORTANT REVIVALS of the season, Goldsmith's Glorious Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, which will be presented on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, 1876, with APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, and a GREAT CAST, including

Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........Charles Marlow
Mr. JOHN GILBERT..........as..........Mr. Hardcastle
Mr. HARRY BECKETT..........as..........Tony Lumpkin
(His first appearance in two months.)
Mr. C. A. STEVENSON..........as..........George Hastings
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND..........as..........Diggory
Mr. J. W. SHANNON..........as..........Sir Charles Marlow
Mr. W. J. LEONARD..........as..........Stingo
Mr. C. E. EDWIN..........as..........Jeremy
Miss ADA DYAS (first time)..as..........Miss Hardcastle
Miss IONE BURKE..........as..........Constance Neville
(Her first appearance in two months.)
Mme. PONISI..........as..........Mrs. Hardcastle
Miss ETHEL THORNTON..........as..........Dolly

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD MONTH.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
*** EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

LAST WEEK.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN

WATER COLORS

now open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF LUCILLE WESTERN. THIS EVENING, EAST LYNNE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Grand extra matinée, EAST LYNNE. At night, OLIVER TWIST. (For the last time.)

LUCILLE WESTERN..........as..........NANCY SYKES

THURSDAY, FEB. 24, CHILD STEALER.

Admission, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

SUCCESS OF QUEEN AND WOMAN. | In consequence of the success of this play, it will be given EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. Extra matinée Feb. 22, (Washington's birthday,) at 2 o'clock.

Miss Clara Morris will appear Monday evening, Feb. 28.

1776. TABLEAUX. 1876.

GRAND CENTENNIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., near Grand, on the evening of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, also 23d, consisting of Tableaux, Solos, Duets, Recitations, &c. Those desirous of witnessing the dress and manners of a hundred years ago should not fail to come. The entire programme will be produced in superb style.

Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commencing at 7:30 P. M.

Proceeds for benefit of Church and Sabbath-school.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CNÆSAR.
A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

DOORS OPEN AT 1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

EVENING AT 8, C. T. NICHOLS in his new play, SHARKEY, or the SHADOW DETECTIVE. | MATINEE AT 2, A. H. SHELDON, H. STEWART, LOUISE SYLVESTER, THERESE WOOD, H. COLTON, EMILY MAYNARD, in the 13th CHIME AND TURN HIM OUT.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.

(Late Dan Bryant's.) Overflowing houses and great success of the famous CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. Sixty performers. The largest Minstrel Band in the world. MATINEE TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

DR. JOHN LORD,

ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, AT 11:30, MICHAEL ANGELO. IN BROOKLYN, (Athenæum,) TUESDAY AT 11, THE GREAT HILDEBRAND.

LECTURES.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 1876.

DEAR SIR: The annual meeting of the association will be held at the College Building, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M. "All graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in good standing in the profession, or engaged in other honorable occupations, are hereby declared to be members of this association." *Vide:* Constitution and by-laws of the Association of the Alumni. The Alumni dinner will occur at No. 32 Lafayette place, (Sieghortner's,) on Tuesday evening, Feb. 29, at 6 o'clock.

GEORGE BAYLES, M. D., Secretary.
ALFRED S. PURDY, M. D., President.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S WORK

SIX CROWDED SUNDAY MEETINGS.

THREE SERMONS BY MR. MOODY—THE SHINING LIGHTS IN GOD'S FIRMAMENT—PROFESSED CHRISTIANS, BACKSLIDERS, AND UNBELIEVERS SPECIALLY APPEALED TO.

About six thousand people attended the early morning service at the Hippodrome yesterday. Promptly at 8 o'clock the services were opened by the singing of the hymn:

"Joy to the world, the Lord is come!
Let earth receive the King."

The hymn was followed by a brief prayer by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, and the singing by Mr. Sankey of the solo

"Nothing but leaves! The spirit grieves
O'er years of wasted life."

Mr. Moody then read a selection from First Corinthians, third chapter, describing Paul's manner of dealing with weak believers, and also a portion of the fifteenth chapter, descriptive of the resurrection of the dead. At the conclusion of the reading the congregation sang the hymn "Work, for the night is coming." As the last notes died away Mr. Moody rose and read the following text:

"And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."—Daniel xii., 3.

My friends, the text of my sermon to-day says the wise shall shine. It don't say they "may," but they "shall" shine. That is God's promise. In making this promise He does not mean the worldly wise—those who are famous for their learning or their eloquence. You know that some of the best men in God's eyes have been those on whom the world has looked with contempt and scorn, or have overlooked entirely as too insignificant to be noticed. These men, though, have been active in God's work, not minding what the world thought of them. It was to these, who had wisdom in directing His work, that God promised that they should shine as the firmament. How suggestive this is to a thoughtful mind—that those whose names should rot in oblivion on earth should shine brilliantly in Heaven! Now, we might as well be honest with ourselves, and confess that we like to shine with glory on earth. Men like to see themselves shine, but I don't propose to speak to you on that topic to-day. You don't need to be stirred at all on that subject. I think it is really the ruin of many that they have this uncontrollable desire to make names for themselves; to stand high in the world's estimation; to be worshiped for their wealth and social position. Why, God did not promise that statesmen or men of science should shine in heaven, unless their loyalty to His cause should make them worthy of the high honor—not unless they endeavored to teach men to love His Son. Why, look at Abraham. He was not a great statesman or a great poet, but he knew God and worked in His cause. See how his name shines—see how it has come down to us undimmed in glory through the lapse of ages. Look, too, at Bunyan—that poor, forsaken drunken tinker of Bedford. See what an influence he has left on the world—an influence that will perpetuate his name forever and ever. Why, my hearers, there is not a little boy or girl in this land that cannot win his or her position among the brightest diadems of God's kingdom if they will but turn their young wisdom toward helping on God's cause. Look again at the widow coming up and putting her two mites in the box. How that story will be told by preachers of all denominations until preachers are no more. Oh, my friends, whatever you do for Christ's name will never be forgotten either. I think men or women must be of a very peevish, disagreeable, repulsing nature, if they could not, by their influence, turn a single soul to Christ, to teach a single soul to love its Redeemer. Oh! how much we could do if we would try; if we would, as Wesley has said, not only all try, but keep always trying. See how Paul's influence lives in sacred history, in the spirit of his Epistles. He had but one aim in life—to save men's souls. I don't believe though that if he had not been thrown into a Roman prison he wou'd ever have penned those Divinely-inspired Epistles. He eased his soul in trouble by writing to his fellow-men trying to teach them how to save their souls. Oh, where stand Alexander, Napoleon, the Cæsars, all the great men of the earth, when placed beside this humble prisoner. Oh! what a lesson we should learn from the comparison. What we want in this City is to start our individual efforts at work. If we could only get started I believe we could each win one soul to Christ each day. I remember meeting a man in the streets of Chicago one night. He seemed in trouble, and I tried to comfort him, but he repulsed me every time. He knew me, although I did not know him. He told me to mind my own business and not speak to him. The next day he went to a friend of mine and said: "Do you know that that man Moody is doing more harm than any one man in Chicago? You should teach him never to speak to a man without an introduction." Some time after that the stranger I had met had undergone great trouble and became Christianized. He is now founding numerous churches and Sunday-schools in the far West, and is one of the most active workers in Christ's cause. Now, my friends, suppose I saw a blind man about to walk off a pier into the river. Must I wait for an introduction before I warn him of his danger? Oh! my friends, do not wait for an introduction before you begin the work of saving men who are sinking to eternal ruin. Shall we wait with folded arms, idle, while such a harvest as there is in this City remains ungathered? I remember a very pathetic story—no doubt many of you have read it and enjoyed it as I have—of a little girl in one of the Western States who was told by her Sunday-school teacher that, little as she was, she might be able to save souls. The little one had a drunken father whom she loved, notwithstanding his vice. She thought he might be reformed if he would go to church. So she tried to make him go, and at last, though suffering many repulses, she got him to enter her little log Sunday-school. He heard the Word there and grew ashamed of his vice. He finally reformed, and changed his once almost desolate home into a little paradise on earth. Oh! who can estimate the joy that that little one's work created in heaven. Ah! my friends if we would only work likewise, who knows but we should find a Bunyan among these drunken sinners. They are not all hardened, heartless sinners. Some of them have generous, loving natures, that would respond to our efforts for their salvation. Oh! if we could accomplish such work, if we could turn such souls to righteousness, God has promised that we shall shine as the stars for ever and ever. If we trace the course of a little spring in Summer time, we will find that the little crystal stream as it runs along its pebbly banks is met here and there by other streams, until combined they finally swell into a mighty, irresistible torrent. So, my friends, might we watch the stream of life. We see here a Christian engaged in the saving of men's souls. If we should trace the current still further, we find that impulse increased by the efforts of other Christians until the mighty work swells into a sea of righteousness that sweeps on ceaselessly to eternity. Oh! my hearers, it matters not if the world does not notice your work, or sneers at it if it does notice it. Seek God's grace to lend you strength in your labors, and your reward shall be bountiful hereafter. I really believe that if we should pray for this work the petition would be answered. I tell you when we get right ourselves we can break down all barriers that now enclose the hearts of our fellow-men. We can pour into them the saving word of God. I remember a touching incident that occurred during the Southern yellow-fever epidemic. There was a family of husband and wife and one child, a sweet little boy, who were strangers in the neighborhood in which they were then living. At last the epidemic carried off the boy's father, and the wife had no one to comfort herself or her little one. At last she fell sick too. She knew there was no hope. She knew she was going to die. She took her little darling to her and told him when she died that Jesus would protect him. After the funeral the little fellow returned home, but, left alone in the great lonesome house, he grew frightened and ran out into the street. He wandered and wandered until at last he came to the cemetery where his mother was buried. He remembered the spot and sought the grave, and when he found it cried himself to sleep. He slept there until the next morning, and then a stranger who met him asked him curiously what he was doing there. He answered that he was "waiting for Jesus." The stranger's heart was touched when the little orphan told his story, and he said: "I came here to take care of you. Jesus sent me." The little fellow looked up through his tears and said with childlike innocence: "Well, you were a long time coming." Ah! my friends, I'm afraid its that way with many of us professing Christians. "We're a long time coming." We're a long time making up our minds whether we shall begin the work of saving our fellow-men from eternal death. Oh! let us then pray that we may begin this work to-day—this very hour. Let us try and earn the fulfillment of the promise in the text: "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars, for ever and ever." After prayer, benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICES FOR WOMEN.

The afternoon meeting began at 3 P. M., and was for women only. The main hall was so much crowded that an overflow meeting was also held. The exercises in the main hall were begun by singing the seventy-second hymn, "Take the Name of Jesus with You," after which the hymn "O, Think of a Home over There" was sung with great earnestness. Rev. Dr. Broadus, of South Carolina, followed with prayer, in which he thanked God for all that Christianity had done for women, and for all that women are able to do for the spread of Christianity. "Scatter Seeds of Kindness" was then feelingly sung by Mr. Sankey. The announcements for the present week were then read, and comprised among other things the holding of a meeting on the topic of drinking spirituous liquors, at which two converts reclaimed from habits of intemperance will offer prayer and narrate their experiences. The hymn "Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah" was then sung by the choir and congregation. Mr. Moody, after reading the parable of the Prodigal Son, offered prayer, and was followed by Mr. Sankey, who sang the "Ninety and Nine." The sermon which followed was marked by all of Mr. Moody's peculiarities, and appealed to those present through the medium of the feeling and sympathy naturally engendered by a consideration of the relations of parent and child as affecting each personally. The text was from Genesis iii., 9: "And the Lord God called unto Adam and said unto him, Where art thou?" It was the first question put by God to Adam after his fall, said the speaker, and every woman should be interested in it, because it was Eve who led man astray. For 6,000 years this text has been rolling down the ages. The question propounded is one of the most solemn in the Word of God. We should ask ourselves the question; we should ask ourselves whether we are hypocrites. There were three classes of persons present whom the speaker desired to reach. The first class are those who profess to be Christians. The question, "Where are we?" he would ask of them. Is it a mere empty profession we have? Are we building up His cause and His kingdom? Can you point to-day to one soul you have led to Christ, or one that you have made better and purer? We must either be a great blessing or a great curse. Those who do Him most injury are those who profess Christ, but do not follow Him. If there is any reality in the religion of Jesus Christ, let us show it in our lives. The speaker appealed to those present who were mothers to help in the work. One good, praying mother can do more, said he, than all the volumes ever written. The second class the speaker appealed to were those who—to use his language—had once tasted of the love of God, but who have gone back to the world. Oh, how I pity the backslider, said the speaker. Their backsliding means ruin to their children. What made you leave God, backslider? You left Him without a cause. You can give no reason for your going away from Him. Come right back the way you went out, and He will receive you gladly and welcome you. He will forgive your backsliding and bind up your broken heart. You, mothers, who have sons that have left you and gone in evil ways, wouldn't you receive them back and welcome them if they came, and if you forgive your sons, don't you think that God will forgive His children? The third class addressed by the speaker were such as were not Christians. Such should not look upon the failings of Christians. That would not help them on the judgment day, when all must stand for themselves. They should ask themselves the question, "Where am I?" and turn to God. Adam had no better friend, even after his fall, than God. It was a great deal better to be out of Eden with Christ than to be in it as Adam was.

Prayers, silent and outspoken, followed, and when the call was made for such to rise as desired to be remembered in prayer, about two hundred stood up. The closing prayer was a brief but fervent exhortation that such as were not touched by the songs or sermon might be touched by the Holy Ghost. The inquiry rooms were thronged after the services. William E. Dodge presided over the overflow meeting, which was very well attended. Rev. Dr. Mills and others made addresses.

THE EVENING MEETINGS.

Three meetings were held at the Hippodrome last evening. The main meeting, for men only, in the large hall, was remarkably well attended, and was, perhaps, more than usually noteworthy on account of the earnestness which seemed to prevail throughout the whole of the services. After the singing of several hymns prayer was offered. Mr. Sankey followed with singing the hymn, "Only an armor-bearer." Before beginning this he read from the first chapter of Samuel, to show the meaning and import of the hymn. Mr. Moody's sermon was similar to that preached by him at the women's meeting in the afternoon. After reading the parable of the Prodigal Son, which seemed a part of the discourse from the frequent references made to it, Mr. Sankey offered a prayer asking God's blessing on his singing of the "Ninety and Nine," which he asked might be made a means of bringing many a prodigal son to the fold, and whose truths he supplicated might find lodgment in many a heart. He then sang the hymn, accompanying himself on the organ. Mr. Moody, in the course of his remarks, narrated an incident which occurred after the women's meeting during the afternoon. A lady went into the inquiry-room where he was and said she did not believe she had a soul any more than a dog had. He asked her whether she thought she would die like a dog, and she responded, "Yes, I suppose I will." The speaker had then told her that she had no business there. He could do nothing for her. He could no more pray with her than he could with a dog. The speaker said that he had met with a man who said he had no master. To him the speaker had suggested that Christ was a good master to have. The man said he was independent and had no master. But that was where he made a mistake. He had a master, and Satan was that master. It was downright madness to be on the devil's side, as the devil never helped his adherents when they got into trouble.

At the conclusion of his sermon Mr. Moody asked the backsliders who wished to be prayed for to rise in their places. At first none stood up. Mr. Moody then kept urging "Is there not one?" Suddenly one man arose, then another, then several more, until over fifty were on their feet. Mr. Moody then requested such as were professed Christians, but desired to be quickened and to be re-baptized by the Holy Ghost to rise, that prayers might be offered for them. At this nearly the entire congregation stood up. A fervent prayer was offered up in their behalf, and they were told to go into the inquiry rooms. The singing of the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," closed the services. A large overflow meeting was in progress all this time in the smaller hall, and was followed by a young men's meeting. The overflow meeting was presided over by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D. Several prayers were offered and an address made and Mr. Sankey sang several hymns.

A PLEA FOR CHARITY.

SERMON BY BISHOP CLARK, OF RHODE ISLAND, IN TRINITY CHAPEL.

At the conclusion of the customary choral service at Trinity Chapel last evening, Right Rev. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, preached a sermon soliciting aid for the "Home for Old Men and Aged Couples." His text was taken from Psalms, sixty-eighth chapter, sixth verse: "God setteth the solitary in families; He bringeth out those which are bound with chains." The family, he said, was older than any other divine institution; at the very outset of creation God had established that office, and there was hardly any form of barbarism so low as to be without this institution. The natural instincts of man created the desire to possess his own domestic circle. After portraying the various forms of the family, as appreciated by different nations, and the sense of utter loneliness suffered by certain classes of people who had, by some calamity, been deprived of their families and homes, the speaker passed to the subjects of vagrancy, poverty, and pauperism, so largely illustrated in this City at the present time. To be poor the speaker considered a hardship; but to be poor after having tasted affluence he considered as exquisite misery. There were many causes to which poverty could be attributed besides that entailed by devastating fires or floods. A large class of people existed who were unable to accumulate property, although faithful, honest, and industrious; nothing to which they were adapted seemed to prosper. Other classes were profligate or helpless. The speaker did not countenance indiscriminate alms-giving, but admitted that it was an exceedingly difficult matter to determine the deserving poor from the professional beggars. "Charity should begin at home," he considered a trite aphorism, and this maxim led to the object of his discourse. People frequently contended that old people suddenly confronted with poverty should "go to the county alms-house;" "they paid taxes to support such institutions, and why," they argued, "should they be called upon to defray the additional expense of maintaining a private institution of a similar character?" Admitting the justice of such arguments, the speaker asserted that there were numerous instances where aged people suffered starvation in preference to availing themselves of the "dole and pittance" provided by the State. The expenses of the institution in question for the year 1875 had not exceeded $6,000, and for that sum eight aged couple had been maintained during the year. In conclusion, the speaker appealed to his auditors to avert the necessity for suspending the valuable offices of the home by contributing liberally to its support.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The City authorities having by a resolution to that effect, requested the clergy to open their churches for morning services or prayers on Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, the service in Trinity Church on the morning of that day will be at 11 o'clock, instead of at the usual hour. Morning prayer will be sung by a full choir and an anthem will follow. A brief address by the Rector of the parish will then be delivered. Upon the termination of the address, a solemn "Te Deum" will be sung, when the service will close with the benediction. Immediately after this the following airs will be played on the chimes: Ringing the changes on eight bells; "Hail Columbia;" "The Land of Promise;" a concerto in rondo form, with various modulations in major and minor keys, composed by Dr. Edward Hodges for Trinity Church chimes; "Glory to the Father Give;" "Unturi the Banner;" "Red, White, and Blue;" "Hail, Hail, this Happy Day;" National Anthem; "Child of the Regiment," "See the Conquering Hero Comes," "Washington's Grand March," Centennial Hymn, Fantasia Theme with variations, composed by George F. Bristow expressly for Trinity chimes; "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," "Vive l'America," "The Soldier's Return," "Centennial March," "Hail to the Chief," "On the Shore of Tennessee," "The Starry Flag," "Old Hundred," "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. John Senia, Jr., will play the following programme on Grace Church chimes: Ringing the changes on bells, "Hail to the Chief," Scotch air, "Hail Columbia," "Song of Liberty," ("Puritani;") "Red, White and Blue," Centennial Hymn, "Carnival of Venice," Melody, with variations, (Dr. Lloyd;) "Yankee Doodle."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A HEARTLESS HUSBAND.

SAD STORY OF AN ABANDONED WIFE—THE HUSBAND UNDER ARREST.

Six weeks ago a young and handsome lady, who gave her name as Mrs. Eliza Hawthorne, applied at the Washington Place Police Court for a warrant for the arrest of her husband, C. A. Hawthorne, on a charge of abandonment. She stated to the presiding Justice that her husband, a clerk, did not support her nor their child, and was living with his mother, a Mrs. Lee, keeper of a large boarding-house at No. 30 Waverley place. The warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer Curtis, of the Court Squad, who made repeated but fruitless efforts to arrest Hawthorne. On application at the residence of Hawthorne's mother the officer was informed that he was out of town, and finally the warrant was transferred to Officer Grassick, who yesterday morning went to the boarding-house, and, ringing the bell, asked the servant it Hawthorne was at home. The servant answered that he was not up, when Mrs. Lee, Hawthorne's mother, came out in the hall with the old story that her son was out of town. Officer Grassick said he knew Hawthorne was in the house, and that if he did not dress himself at once he would take him out of bed. In a few minutes Hawthorne came down stairs, and was arrested and taken to court. When his wife saw him brought in she fainted away, and some time elapsed before the examination could be proceeded with. The facts, as developed by the inquiry, which was personally conducted by Justice Kilbreth, revealed a sad story of social life. Mrs. Hawthorne stated to the Justice that she was the eldest daughter of Dr. Lownes, of No. 101 East Nineteenth street. Two years ago she and her sister Henrietta formed the acquaintance of Charles Hawthorne and his brother John, who is employed as bar-tender in a Broadway saloon. The young people determined on marriage, and unknown to their parents went to a friend's house, where they were married, Charles Hawthorne to Eliza and John to Henrietta. John Hawthorne and his wife live happily together. Last November Charles Hawthorne informed his wife that he was going away for a while, and that his mother would take care of her during her confinement. He then went away, ostensibly leaving the City. His mother, Mrs. Lee, persuaded the unfortunate young lady to enter a lying-in asylum. Mrs. Lee took her to the Protestant Infant Asylum, No. 24 Clinton place, and, falsely representing herself as a missionary, said that she had found the young lady, whose name she said was Mrs. Horton, in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Hawthorne was recognized by one of the physicians of the hospital as the daughter of Dr. Lownes, and her mother sent for. On her leaving the asylum and calling at the residence of Hawthorne's mother, Mrs. Lee, to inquire as to the whereabouts of her husband, she was informed by Mrs. Lee that if she did not leave immediately she would be given in charge of an officer. These facts were fully corroborated by inquiries made of the physicians having charge of the Infant Asylum. Hawthorne offered no defense, except that he was unable to support his wife. Justice Kilbreth informed him that he was one of the most heartless young scoundrels that had ever been arraigned before him, and committed him in default of bonds for his wife's support. Mrs. Hawthorne is living with her father, and will institute a suit for divorce.

FRANCIS DEAK.

MEETING IN HONOR OF THE GREAT HUNGARIAN STATESMAN—HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY MR. MORITZ ELLINGER.

The mass meeting of the Hungarian Society of this City to celebrate the life and services of the late eminent Hungarian statesman, Francis Deak, was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Philip Goldstein presided, and Mr. L. Bery acted as Secretary. The Chairman in a short speech stated the object of the meeting, and the pains which had been taken to commemorate the imperishable deeds of the great departed. Coroner Moritz Ellinger followed in an elaborate address in English, in which he dwelt at length upon the historical side of the subject, and demonstrated the lasting benefits which had accrued to Hungary through the moderate and well-timed efforts of Francis Deak. All the great reforms which were accomplished within this period were through his eloquence and perseverence. In the period from 1843 to 1849, the group of patriotic agitators, headed by Kossuth, rose into prominence, and succeeded in drawing away the popular sympathy from the moderate and well-digested policy of Deak. Then followed the shock of the Revolution of 1848, the establishment under Kossuth of a government democratic in everything but name, and the ill-advised and fatal war with Austria. Hungary was again reduced to the old vassalage, and Deak, who had incurred odium by refusing to sanction the hot-headed plans of the Revolutionists, came forth at the risk of his own personal safety to plead for the vanquished and to restore his bleeding country to her rightful position as an independent member of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The successive defeats of Austria, by France and Prussia, in 1859 and 1866, paved the way for his project, and in 1867 the veteran statesman had the satisfaction of realizing the establishment of a truly free and constitutional Government. This constitution under which Hungary was now governed embodied a degree of liberty to be found nowhere else in Europe outside of England. The highest honors were offered to Deak, but he refused them all on the plea of poverty. At his suggestion, Count Andrassy, the present Prime Minister of the Empire, was appointed to the head of the Hungarian Cabinet. The influence of the great statesman during the last years of his life was that of the father of his country. His ability was not less marked than his integrity. Though forty years in public life, and with every opportunity of amassing wealth, he died as he had lived, poor in worldly goods. For nearly ten years he had more real power in Hungary over her 15,000,000 of people than the King or his ministers, yet his lodgings in Pesth consisted only of two rooms at a low rent, and his whole retinue was an aged valet from his estate, who had served him many years. So great was his influence that when he rose to address the house every voice was hushed and every measure he proposed was carried. On the street the people, old and young, took off their hats to him and revered him as if he were the father of them all. In stature he was tall, nearly six feet, of stout, robust frame, with a well-shaped, rounded, massive head, indicating great mental power, and extraordinary moral energy.

Mr. Loew followed in a speech in the Hungarian language, and was followed by Mr. Barthod Fraenkel, and by several other speakers who delivered eulogies upon the deceased.

THE PALISADE BOAT CLUB.

The monthly meeting of the Palisade Boat Club, of Yonkers, was held last Monday evening, at which the annual reports were presented. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year $6,165 66; expenditures, $6,064 46, with a balance on hand of $101 20. The Trustees' report, as filed at the County Clerk's office, states the assets of the club to be $5,728 20 and the liabilities $1,390, making the net assets $4,338 20. The liabilities include bonds issued to pay for the new boat-house, amounting to $1,350. The Building Committee's report shows that the total cost of the new boat-house was $4,025 72, including closet and racks. The Recording Secretary reported a roll of forty-six active and twenty-nine honorary members. The Captain reported that the club had rowed 5,030 miles during the ninety-one working days of the year, a daily average of 23¼ miles. The highest score, 617¼ miles, was made by H. T. Keyser. Officers for 1876 were elected, as follows: President, M. F. Rowe; Vice President, W. H. Guernsey; Recording Secretary, B. F. Vermilyea; Corresponding Secretary, R. G. Jackson; Treasurer, E. Underhill; Captain, C. H. Harriot; Lieutenant, H. T. Keyser; Trustees—E. M. Jackson, H. B. Starr, W. H. Stewart, W. F. H. Getty, W. H. King; Committee on Inquiry—J. L. Proseus, W. H. Stewart, J. W. Arthur; Auditing Committee—H. H. Thayer, H. B. Starr, R. J. Uhl; Committee on Repairs and Supplies—C. H. Harriot, H. T. Keyser, A. O. Lawrence. The club is said to be in a flourishing condition.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Fitzgerald, who, it is claimed by the Police, is a well-known ruffian and thief, but who claims to be an oysterman, residing at No. 444 West Forty-fifth street, was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, charged with a highway robbery of a peculiarly atrocious nature. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, Mr. Michael McCabe, of No. 829 Eleventh avenue, that while standing on the corner of Fortieth street and Eighth avenue on Saturday night he was suddenly surrounded by a gang of ruffians, who garotted him, beat him severely about the head and face, and robbed him of his watch and chain and all the money in his possession. When he recovered sufficiently to give the alarm, Officer Osborn, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, proceeded to a saloon at Forty-first street and Tenth avenue, and found Fitzgerald there. On the entrance of the officer the prisoner threw McCabe's watch and chain on the floor, under a table in the saloon. Justice Kilbreth committed Fitzgerald in default of $3,000 bail.

DEFENDING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

John Knipe was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Cour yesterday, charged with knocking Patrick Gilfoy down. The complainant, an unusually good specimen of a young corner-loafer, informed Justice Kilbreth that Knipe had beaten him for doing nothing at all. Mr. Knipe told a different story. He said that Gilfoy was one of a gang of young blackguards who nightly assemble in front of his residence and use indecent language. On his mother-in-law, Mrs. McGuire, asking them to go away, Gilfoy abused her in the vilest manner, whereon Mr. Knipe came out of the house and promptly knocked Gilfoy down. Justice Kilbreth, in rendering his decision, said: "Mr. Knipe, you are discharged, as you are the first man ever brought before me for taking his mother-in-law's part; you acted just right.'

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM B. REED, LL.D.

Hon. William B. Reed died at his residence in this City on the evening of Feb. 18. Mr. Reed had been in poor health for some time past, and about three weeks ago was stricken with paralysis. It is believed, however, that the immediate cause of his death was an apoplectic stroke. The deceased was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1806. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, shortly after which he commenced to read law. In 1825 he was admitted to the Bar. He soon became engaged in politics, and in 1834 was elected on the Whig ticket to a seat in the lower house of the Legislature. In the following year he took an active part with Thaddeus Stevens in the organization of the Anti-Masonic Party. Subsequently he was re-elected to the Legislature, and in 1838 he was appointed Attorney General of the State. In 1850 he was elected District Attorney of Pennsylvania, to which office he was re-elected in 1853. In 1856 he renounced his allegiance to the Whig Party, and became one of Mr. Buchanan's most zealous and able supporters. Upon his election President Buchanan appointed Mr. Reed Minister to China, which country was then in the midst of a struggle with the French, Russian, British, and American forces. The treaty with China of June 18, 1858, soon followed his arrival in that country. The treaty, as negotiated by Minister Reed, was ratified by the United States Dec. 21, 1858, and proclaimed Jan. 26, 1860. Upon his return from China he again took up his practice, devoting himself to criminal business. But with all his public and professional duties, Mr. Reed found much time for authorship. He published several volumes and quite a number of pamphlets. He was also a contributor to the *North American Review* and the *Quarterly Review*, and more recently was a regular writer on the editorial staff of the New-York *World*. Mr. Reed's remains were sent to Philadelphia, where his funeral will take place this afternoon. He leaves a family of two sons and one daughter.

JUDGE ELBERT HERRING.

Elbert Herring, one of the earliest Judges of the Marine Court, died Saturday at his home in this City, No. 31 East Twenty-eighth street, aged ninety-nine years. He was born in Stamford, Conn., graduated at Princeton College in 1798, and at once began to study law. Gov. Morgan Lewis appointed him a Judge of the Marine Court in 1805, and Gov De Witt Clinton reappointed him in 1817. He was also Register of the State from 1812 to 1817. He was the first head of the Indian Department of the United States, Andrew Jackson being President. Retiring from active life in his sixty-fourth year, Judge Herring has had little acquaintance with the younger members of the New-York Bar. Nearly all of his associates in the profession have passed away. Charles O'Conor was almost the only lawyer of his acquaintance. He leaves a sister in her eightieth year.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

GAME PROTECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Outside of that particular class of journals which cater directly to field sports and fishing, THE NEW-YORK TIMES has given the greatest attention to questions relating to game protection. In a recent issue of your paper you published the proceedings of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game. It the business of the meeting as printed by you is correct, some of the ideas emanating from members of the association are open to dispute and capable of refutation.

The very zealous counsel of the association, referring to game, and more especially to venison, appears to have made this statement: "The greater portion of it was only kept from becoming putrid by being cooked up with spices, in which condition it was served in the restaurants of this City." As this is a direct reflection on Col. Devoe, the General Superintendent of the market, he must defend himself from the allegation of allowing "putrid meat" to be sold in the market. If the restaurants, "who cook putrid meat with spices," are willing to rest under the imputation of serving disgusting food, they deserve to lose their custom. But the counsel for the association went even further. He insisted "that the same remarks applied to frozen fish, the fat of which, under the thawing process, became decomposed and destroyed the flavor, so that after being frozen for any length of time the choicest fish lost its flavor and became no better than the poorest." What does Mr. Whitehead understand by the word "decomposed?" No decomposition can take place in fish at a temperature below 32°. Excessive cold may cause disintegration, but not decomposition. The trade of the lakes in frozen fish amounts to some millions of dollars a year. White-fish, salmon-trout, and cisco are distributed in a frozen condition all over the Northern States, and form staple articles of food. Are such fish to be considered as unwholesome food? In New-York City 300,000 pounds of the choicest fish are kept in refrigerators and are sold in Winter. Are such large stocks of fish to be classed as decomposed? All the salmon used in New-York from the 15th of September to the 15th of May are stored in freezers. Are refrigerators to be considered as contrivances likely to distribute improper or unwholesome food? Such broad assertions, contrary to the facts, when emanating from prominent members of the association, must naturally impair its usefulness. As to certain statutes included in the Game Fish laws of New-York, more particularly as to trout, such enactments allow full opportunity to doubt their soundness. Section 20 says: "No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any speckled trout, save only from the 15th day of March to the 15th day of September, under a penalty of $25 for each fish." This is explicit enough, of course, but somewhat unjust. Does it not seem strange that a fish dealer should not be allowed, when there is a glut of trout in the market, to purchase fish, and placing them in his refrigerator, dispose of them during such seasons as may suit him? It is impossible to suppose that a jury endowed with common sense would inflict a penalty on a person having trout in his possession during the close season, providing he announces his intention to the association of purchasing his trout between the 15th of March and the 15th of September, placing them in his refrigerator, and selling them after the 15th of September. Game laws must be modified in order to run parallel with modern improvements in the preservation of food. There is one section of the law which is absolutely brutal in its character. Section 30 allows any Justice, "upon receiving proof of probable cause for believing in the concealment of any game or fish mentioned in this act during any of the periods prohibited, to issue his search warrant, and cause search to be made in any house, market, boat, car, or other building, and for that end may cause any apartment, chest, box, locker, crate, or basket to be broken open and the contents examined." This enactment resembles in its audacity Turkish or Chinese law. Very certainly game should be protected, but the arbitrary character of the special laws, and those more particularly imposed on trout, is likely to cast no small amount of odium and prejudice over the whole subject. If every trout that swims was caught and killed in violation of the game laws, their entire disappearance would amount to but little when compared with acts of injustice which might occur in carrying out over-rigorous enactments looking toward their protection.

SALMO FONTINALIS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH UTTERANCES.

In his sermon yesterday morning, Mr. Beecher made the following allusion to the Advisory Council: "Dear brothers, who have come to help me, let me rather help you, and be your benefactor. You who serve Christ in small churches, and without recognition, be satisfied with the knowledge of Christ's recognition, and that will give you an abiding sense of happiness surpassing all that can be won by earthly fame."

At the evening service at Plymouth Church, Rev. Dr. Salter, of Burlington, Iowa, one of the members of the Advisory Council, preached, in accordance with an announcement in the morning, in the place of Mr. Beecher. In his prayer he besought Divine aid for Mr. Beecher, to enable him to bear up under his sufferings, and he asked that the council be given "wisdom and light" to arrive at a just judgment. In his sermon, which was delivered in an exceedingly sorrowful tone, he spoke of the "slander, vituperation, and persecution" with which Jesus was pursued, and said that his patient endurance of these trials was a lesson for all similarly situated.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20.—Joseph A. Benjamin, of South Egremont, Mass., proprietor of a grist mill, has failed with liabilities amounting to $80,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—A temporary injunction was issued by the Circuit Court yesterday, restraining the Guardian Savings Bank from any further transaction of business. A Receiver was also asked for, but no action was taken on that part of the petition. The Guardian Savings Bank is a small concern, and became crippled by the failure of its President, B. J. Rielly, some time ago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is reported that James M. Dougall, a carpenter, of No. 192 Eighth avenue, of whose sudden death the Coroner was notified on Friday, committed suicide by taking Paris green.

Mr. Edward H. Raymon, of No. 33 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, on emerging from his residence yesterday morning, found the body of a newly-born infant on the stoop.

A team of horses attached to a coach owned by August Jager, No. 253 West Thirty-first street, fell into an unguarded excavation at Fortieth street and Sixth avenue yesterday morning and were severly injured.

The steam-ship Salier, which left Bremen on Feb. 5 and Southampton on Feb. 8, and the City of Richmond, from Liverpool on Feb. 10 and Queenstown on Feb. 11, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by five days.

An insane woman named Elizabeth Berrian, a resident of West Farms, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into the Bronx River at that place. She was rescued by Alexander Donel, and taken home by her husband.

John D. Foshay, a clerk, of No. 137 East Thirtieth street, was run over by a Fourth avenue car at 3 A. M. yesterday, and so horribly mangled about the thighs that he died shortly after being removed to Bellevue Hospital. The driver of the car was arrested.

Officer Robins, of the Tenth Precinct, on Saturday night, made a raid on a disorderly house, No. 48 Forsythe street, and arrested the proprietor, John Ansett, and five others, who were committed for trial by Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

At the conclusion of the morning services at the Hippodrome yesterday, after the congregation had dispersed, Sergt. Taylor, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found an open-faced gold watch upon the floor. The property awaits identification at the office of the manager, Mr. Samuel Thorne.

Jacob Cohen, proprietor of a tailor store at No. 97 Mercer street, was held for trial at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, for buying a quantity of goods stolen from the store of Frank E. Draper, No. 608 Broadway, by the porter, John Wright, whose arrest was published in yesterday morning's TIMES.

Mary Clark, who said she was a dress-maker, living at No. 338 West Eleventh street, was fully committed for trial at the Washington Place Police Court, for picking the pocket of Mrs. Martha Harris, of No. 25 Clark street, while that lady was in a dry goods at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue on Saturday evening.

Louis Rohkohl, a confectioner doing business in Canal street, appeared before Justice Bixby, yesterday morning, in the Tombs Police Court, and gravely preferred a charge against a boy fifteen years old, who appeared in custody, saying that the boy had stolen a stick of candy, which was produced in evidence. As Rohkohl pressed the charge, Justice Bixby held the boy in $300 bail to answer. Bail was promptly furnished by the boy's father.

Two men named Benjamin Benton and William Meyers were arrested on Saturday evening by Officer Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on complaint of Mrs. Ellen Donnell, of Yonkers, who charged them with abducting her daughter, Mary Donnell, from her home on Thursday last, and bringing her to this City with the intention of placing her in a house of ill fame. Benton and Miss Donnell were married yesterday morning at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, which ended the affair.

A sensation was created in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, by the entrance of Officer Sharp with six men and two large white dogs of ignoble breed but savage aspect. The officer testified that he had been attracted to a saloon at No. 51 West street by a noise inside, and, on entering, found the dogs engaged in a fierce combat, and the men looking on and encouraging them. The prisoners, who gave their names as Thomas Dunleary, Frank Wielt, Henry D. Campbell, Frank Kelly, Thomas Callahan, and James Murphy, were held in $500 bail, each, and the dogs were sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

John Powers, of No. 330 East Seventy-sixth street, was arrested by Officer Martha, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on a charge of burglary. Early on Saturday morning the unoccupied building No. 229 East Seventy-ninth street was entered, and $23 worth of lead pipes stolen, besides great damage being done to the building itself. John Barwack, of East Seventy-fourth street, stated that the prisoner, together with Morgan Bailey, of One Hundred and Ninth street, who has not yet been arrested, sold him a large quantity of lead, which has been identified as the stolen property. Although the prisoner denied his guilt he was committed to answer, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Smith, at the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Thomas Dillon, of No. 203 Van Brunt street, was arrested yesterday morning, on a charge of committing a felonious assault on Mrs. Margaret Jones, residing at the same place.

By the will of Admiral Stringham, his widow Henrietta has a life interest in the income from his entire estate, the property at her death to revert to the testator's children and grandchildren.

Patrick Hubbard, aged fifty-six, residing in Dupont street, was severely injured on Saturday afternoon, while digging a cellar in Newell street, near Van Cott avenue, by the earth caving in on him. He was removed to the hospital.

James E. Coleman, of the corner of South First and Seventh streets, has been held on a charge of acting in collusion with an unknown man, who robbed the store of the Remington Sewing Machine Company, on Broadway, of $27 on Friday last.

The relatives of Mr. John F. Bauer, the German baker, at No. 115 Smith street, who died on Thursday last, from the effects of drinking some cyanide of potassium in a photograph gallery, say that he drank it by mistake, thinking it was water.

Patrick Cahill, of the corner of Henry and Nelson streets, was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of abandoning his wife, Margaret, and his child, on the 1st of April, 1851, since which time she says she had not seen him until the time of his arrest.

Yesterday afternoon Richard Smith, aged fifty-six, residing at the corner of Dwight and Elizabeth streets, fell down stairs at No. 433 Van Brunt street, and received a severe scalp wound and sustained a serious concussion of the brain. He was taken home in an ambulance.

Jacob Rubenstein, the brother of Pesach, denies the truth of the report that a collection had been taken in the synagogue which his brother attended, to help defray his brother's trial expenses, and says that the cornstalk found in his brother's boot was put there by a detective. Rubenstein says he never walked with a female in his life, and that, if he is given a new trial, he will tell where he was on the day of the alleged murder.

Two respectable looking females, who were arrested on Saturday for stealing a piece of silk from the store of Porter & Thorburn, No. 372 Fulton street, refused to give their names and addresses. Yesterday it was ascertained that they were Martha and Elizabeth Creemer, mother and daughter, aged respectively forty and twenty years, and that they reside at the corner of Union and Bond streets, where another piece of silk, stolen on Feb. 16, was found. The value of the two pieces of silk is $70. The mother said that she stole the silk in order to get money to prevent her furniture from being sold to satisfy a judgment obtained against her for medical services.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Byron Conkling has been appointed Postmaster at West Chester.

The unfinished business of the Court of Sessions for Westchester County will be resumed on Wednesday morning next.

The American Rifle Association of Mount Vernon will have a field day on Washington's birthday. Nine prizes will be contested for at Glen Drake.

Wilson Brown, Jr., Elisha Ferris, and Andrew Findlay have been appointed Commissioners to condemn the land required for the improvement of East Chester Creek.

The premises of Lawyer Blankman, Harvey Paul, William Cooper, and others in the Town of Westchester, were visited by a gang of burglars, and robbed of considerable property last week.

Mrs. Mary Ann Foster has appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court against the decision of Surrogate Coffin, declaring that she was not the rightful widow of the late Isaac M. Singer.

The revival services which have been conducted with great success at the Memorial M. E. Church, at White Plains, for some time past, will terminate to-day. About one hundred and thirty-five persons have professed conversion.

LONG ISLAND.

The transfer of the Post Office at Whitestone to the new Postmaster, Mr. Oliver Taff, will not be made until the 1st of March. Wright, the dismissed Postmaster, having been given until that time to dispose of his goods and straighten up his official business.

A very full meeting of the Executive Committee on the proposed new county was held at Mineola on Saturday. Delegations from the towns of Huntington and Babylon, in Suffolk County, were present, and reported the people of those towns to be almost unanimous in favor of the movement.

There is an incendiary at work at Manhasset, who is causing much alarm among the people of that neighborhood. On Wednesday evening, as already announced, the barn on the Edmund Willets estate was destroyed, and the dwelling-house was saved only through great exertion. On Thursday evening the hay-stacks of Mr. Underhill were fired, but the barns were fortunately saved; and on Friday night an attempt was made to burn the stacks of Mr. Howells. A reward has been offered for the detection of the incendiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Brunswick is to have a Board of Trade. A meeting will be held this afternoon to perfect plans.

Washington's Birthday falling on Tuesday, the public schools of Paterson will be closed to-day and to-morrow.

County Collector Hayes, of Paterson, has received from the State $66,642 12 on account of the two-mill school-tax, leaving a small balance still due.

The National Guard of the State propose a few weeks' encampment, during the approaching Summer, on the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia.

The official returns fix the majority of Harrison, the Republican candidate for Sheriff at the special election in Essex County, on Tuesday last, at 615.

Ex-Chief of Police Rice, of Paterson, who was recently removed for drunkenness and other vices, will apply to the courts for a mandamus requiring his reinstatement.

Julia Day and Mary Matthews, the two girls charged with having attempted to poison the daughter of Mrs. Caldwell in Newark, have been released on their own recognizances.

An unknown man fell from the coal trestle of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Fifteenth street, Jersey City, yesterday, and was fatally injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

One of the girls confined in the State Industrial School leaped from a window, thirty-six feet, to the ground, a few days ago, but was recaptured before she had gone far. Singularly enough she was unhurt by the leap.

Work in the Boonton Iron Works was stopped on Saturday, and the nail mills will close at the end of next month. Dullness of trade is assigned as the cause. Some hope is entertained that operations will be resumed in a few weeks.

Prof. Stodare gave a spiritualistic seance at the Opera House, Jersey City, last evening, and the audience declared it a fraud. They demanded their money back and a riot seemed imminent. Chief Champney ordered a posse of police to the place, who preserved order, and the exhibition was brought to a close.

While engaged in a street fight on Montgomery street, Jersey City, yesterday, Terrence McCue bit the ear off James Reilly and partially tore the nose from the face of John Connelly. Reilly is a brother to Philip Reilly, who murdered William Livingston in Jersey City about two years ago. All the men were arrested.

A new railroad from Paterson to Port Jervis via Beaver's Run, Branchville, and Culver's Gap, is projected. The engineers making the preliminary surveys have discovered a feasible route, with a grade not exceeding thirty-five feet to a mile toward Paterson, nor sixty-five through the Gap. They are supposed to be in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

SENATOR MAGIE'S MORTGAGE EXEMPTION COMPROMISE — REORGANIZING THE STATE MILITIA—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Feb. 20, 1876.

Senator Thorne's bill, introduced last week, for the reorganization of the State Militia, has created no little excitement and elicited considerable unfavorable comment among the members of the National Guard. It requires that each company shall contain at least sixty men. The law at present authorizes the formation of Militia companies with a muster roll of forty names; and the new law, if enforced, will necessitate probably the disbandment of many companies. There are to be twenty companies of infantry, and two each of cavalry and artillery. The bill also requires that one-fifth of the State appropriation for the maintenance of the National Guard shall be retained by the State Treasurer to defray the expense attending an annual encampment. Senator Magie's compromise measure upon the mortgage tax exemption question has been very generally discussed since it was perfected on Thursday by the joint conference committee. It provides that whenever the owner of mortgaged property shall make affidavit to the Tax Assessor of the existence of such mortgage, the Assessor shall divide the assessment upon the property, assessing it, in one line on his book, "on account of the mortgage," to the amount of the incumbrance, and making a separate assessment for the rest of the value on another line. The owner shall pay the tax on the whole of the property in the district desiring exemption. He shall, however, throughout the State receive from the Assessor a receipt for the tax paid on the mortgage, and a separate receipt for the tax on the value beyond the amount of the mortgage. In the counties not desiring exemption, the tax collectors receipt for the tax paid on account of the mortgage, shall be charged up by the mortgagor against the interest due the mortgagee. But the receipt for mortgage-tax shall not go for anything against any mortgagee in the exempted district.

If this bill should fail of passage the mortgage exemption advocates will, as they say, demand that a constitutional convention be called for their relief; and the demand has already found expression in some of the State newspapers. The Constitution itself precludes the possibility of any such scheme as that being carried into effect by providing that the instrument shall not be twice amended within five years. That clause also operates against another scheme which has been suggested—that of calling a constitutional convention to amend the organic law so as to change the basis of representation in the State Senate, which now embraces a member from each county.

RAID ON THE ATLANTIC GARDEN.

Complaints having reached the Police that the Atlantic Garden and other lager beer saloons in the Bowery were openly violating the Sunday liquor law, Sergt. Haggerty and three officers of the Sixth Precinct, acting under instructions from Capt. Lowery, started out at 1 P. M. yesterday to effect the arrest of the proprietors of the places found open. The Atlantic Garden, the first saloon visited, was filled with the usual crowd, which on the entrance of the officers exhibited some consternation, disappearing in all directions. The band, which was engaged at the moment in playing sacred music, suddenly ceased its performance and precipitately retreated to the cellar under the stage. Sergt. Haggerty immediately closed the bar, and, failing to find August Kramer, the proprietor, on the premises, took into custody three bartenders and three waiters, named Louis Stebner, Frank Holbourger, Otto Smith, Henry Blicer, Frederick Bartell, and Hubert Hermann. They will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning. The proprietor of the Pacific Garden, having evidently been informed of the intended visit of the Police, closed his place.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge E. H. Durell is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Adolph E. Borie, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. William F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas Carney, of Kansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Senator J. W. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, and Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mlle. Titiens, Max Strakosch, Signor Brignoli, and Col. J. H. Mapleson, are at the Everett House.

RECAPTURE OF ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Thomas and John Loughrey, brothers, who were indicted by the United States Grand Jury of the Eastern District of New-York, for being engaged with Philip Lewinske in counterfeiting five-cent nickel coins, and escaped from Raymond Street Jail on Dec. 5, while their suit was still pending in the United States Circuit Court, were recaptured at the Mills House, corner Fourth avenue and East Twenty-seventh street, on Saturday. They were taken to Raymond Street Jail. They said that after gaining the sidewalk on the night of their escape they went singly through the most unfrequented streets until they reached Fulton Ferry, where they met some friends, with whom they went to New-York, where they remained up to the time of their recapture. They said that, slightly disguised, they frequented the streets of New-York almost every evening, and often called on their friends. They are to be arraigned in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, this morning, for sentence under the conviction obtained against them.

A MISSING YOUNG LADY FOUND.

Miss Laura Nourse, the young lady who was reported as missing from her home on Wednesday last, has been found and returned to her family. Mr. S. H. Nourse, her brother, states that she had been laboring under temporary aberration of mind superinduced by a protracted illness. While thus mentally deranged Miss Nourse left her residence on a trifling errand, and, acting on a sudden impulse, strayed about the City aimlessly. Her delicate appearance attracted the attention of a clergyman and his wife, who took her to their house and treated her with the utmost kindness until the notice of her disappearance and the address of her family appeared in the papers.

PITTSBURG REFORM SCHOOL.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—The Legislative Committee which has been engaged for some weeks investigating the affairs of the Reform School at this place, finished their labors yesterday, and will probably lay their report before the Legislature during the coming week. It is not known what the report will be, but it is pretty generally believed that the committee regard the charges of cruelty to inmates and of mismanagement as well sustained, and that they will recommend that no more appropriations be made by the State until there is a change in the officers and the board effected.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Kate Donnill, Richard Donnill, J. G. Hamell, Philip Reidy, Dr. Hawke, U. S. N.; Lieut. Berry, U. S. N.; Lieut. Kellogg, U. S. N.; Miss J. L. Hanford, Miss Bell Sperbeck, Mrs. A. Strickland, Wm. Martin, Samuel L. McLeod, Mrs. Ann McLeod, Torquin McLeod, Mrs. Gleig, J. C. Colton, Mr. Alexander, John T. Davies, Dr. C. W. Hanford, Albert Cortman, J. Unwin, Jr., J. W. Dunkerly, J. W. Harris, J. Douglas Burnside, Herbert Shaw, R. B. Woodward, R. B. Woodward, Jr., Miss S. B. Woodward, Miss M. C. Woodward, John Gledhill, Mrs. Gledhill, two children, and infant; Miss Mary Shine, Thos. Lord, W. F. Cashman, F. H. Auerbach, Thomas Dunlop, Thomas Roche, John Harman, Mrs. Martha Ellen Harman.

In steam-ship Salier, from Bremen.—Carl Natermann, Dr. William Dickore, wife, and child, Fred Scheller and wife, Sebastian Letcher, Miss Catherine Volo, Adolph Naumann, Hubert King, Charles G. Wahl, Mrs. Marie Wahl, Mrs. Juliet Dickely, Bernhard Von Gueiard, [illegible] Muller and wife, Isaac Weil, Miss Caroline Weil, Emil Seikmann, Max Grunfdoer, Edward Konn, Joseph Bartel.

In steam-ship Herder, from Hamburg.—Bernhard Benedict and wife, Hermann Benedict, Franz Marx, Franz Huhar, A. Worg, Jos. [illegible] Gauahi, Oscar Kuns, Julius Becker, Ernst Regan, Victor Petit.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:46 | Sun sets.....5:43 | Moon rises...5:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:13 | Gov. Island...5:33 | Hell Gate...7:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Feb. 20.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg Feb. 3, and Havre 6th, with mdse. and 11 cabin and 83 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Feb 11, encountered a heavy gale, with a tremendous sea, lasting 36 hours; 15th, lat. 44 17, lon. 48 45, passed an ice-field 3 miles to the north; 11th, lat. 48 19, lon. 39 08, passed a White Star steamer bound E; 17th, lat. 42 27, lon. 59, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 40 15, lon. 69 10, passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Salier, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen Feb. 5, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced variable but sometimes heavy weather on the passage; in lat. 44 40, lon. 48 50, passed several large icebergs and some [illegible] ice; Feb. 15, lat. 44 20, lon. 50 01, passed a Dutch steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Feb. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 13, lat. 50 42, lon. 22, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 50 41, lon. 22 25, passed steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool for New-York; 16th, lat. 44 2[illegible], lon. 49, passed two small icebergs and several patches field ice; 19th, lat. 40 54, lon. 67 10, passed a Hull steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Fanita, Bow, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark William H. Genn, (of Bucksport,) Collins, Carthagena 18 ds., with wood from Caspata Bay to Barrow & Wootten—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Feb. 9, lat. 33 40, lon. 84 45, passed bark Normanda bound E.; same day passed ship Lizzie G. Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound E.; same day passed bark Ephraim Williams bound E.

Bark Northern Chief, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Miller, Liverpool Jan. 9, with mdse. to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Aretas, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Roberts, Havana Feb. 11, with sugar to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Joseph Clark, Stahl, Fernandina 9 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Morgan, New-Haven, in ballast to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. Nellie Lampher, Higgins, Parker's Head, with ice, for Staten Island.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Morrell, New-Haven.

Schr. A. H. Peasy, Peasy, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, New-Haven.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The fishing schr. Horatio Babson, when about one and a half miles from Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 7 P. M., Saturday, ran into the fishing schr. Glenwood. Both vessels sank. The crews were saved and took refuge at the Life-saving Station.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 20.—The Hamburg American Steamship Co.'s steamer Wieland, Capt. Hebich, from New-York, Feb. 10, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

REMOVAL.

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WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND SILVER WEDDING GIFTS AT EQUALLY LOW RATES.

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ALL ENTIRE STOCK FROM AUCTION, (slightly imperfect,) ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR USUAL PRICE.

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CRETONNES, REPS, FRINGES, CORDS AND TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, CORNICES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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The prices of our Plated Ware are much lower than previous to Feb. 1, without any reduction in STANDARD EXCELLENCE.

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